THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, cloudy, possible snow. Temp. —1-4 (30-39). Saturday, cloudy, possible snow. LONDON: Friday, cloudy, possible sleet. Temp. 1-4 (34-39). Saturday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Friday, partly cloudy. Temps. 5-14 (41-57). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. Temp. —4—1 (25-30).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	2.75 Dns	Iceland	150 Ikr	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Israel	I£14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	£L2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	LDin. 0.25	Tunisia	3.25 Din
France	3 F	Luxembourg	23 Lfr	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	50.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,833 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1979 Established 1887

Cambodian Aide In China, Says Battle Goes On

By Henry Kamm

HONG KONG, Jan. 11 (NYT)— Deputy Premier Ieng Sary of Cambodia slipped out of his country today and was taken by a Thai military helicopter from the border to Bangkok Airport, where he boarded a commercial airline to fly here. From Hong Kong airport, he continued by road to China.

In the first statement by a Cambodian government leader since the fall of Phnom Penh Sunday, Mr. Sary said in an interview during the flight here that the war would continue "and we will win victory."

The deputy premier, who is in charge of foreign affairs and is considered to be second in importance only to Premier Pol Pot, said that the hatred of Cambodians for the Vietnamese is even greater than that for the Americans during the war."

Mr. Sary said, "We appreciate very much the attitude of President Carter and his principles." And commenting on U.S. condemnation of the Vietnamese invasion, he said, "I thank you very much."

Fighting Continues

Although Western analysts in Bangkok reported that the Vietnamese Army has captured the city of Siem Reap, near the temples of Angkor, Mr. Sary said that fighting was continuing, not only there but also throughout the country, including all around Phnom Penh.

Asked about the whereabouts of Premier Pol Pot, Mr. Sary declined to reply, but added that he had seen him today before leaving Cambodia. Although the deputy premier refused to say where he had spent last night, informed sources reported that he and the large number of Cambodian officials, perhaps as many as 500, had been at the town of Sisophon not far from the Thai border.

He said that Mr. Pot was in good health and very optimistic. He added that the premier intended to stay in Cambodia "for the moment."

Mr. Sary said that he was going to Peking on an urgent mission, which he described as "very delicate." He added that he expected to return to Cambodia when the mission was completed, but declined to say when this might be.

In view of the fact that the government has no means of access, by land, sea or air, except through the special permission of the Thai government, Mr. Sary is unlikely to make his way back under the present circumstances.

'Liberated Zone'

"We will find a way," he said. The Cambodian leader added that his wife, who is minister of social welfare, and his children had remained behind. Significantly, he said that they were in the "liberated zone," which during the last war designated the areas of Cambodia occupied by the Khmer Rouge forces.

Mr. Sary said that he left Phnom Penh around 10 a.m. Sunday, about two hours before the city's fall. He reported that there had been heavy fighting in the city, and Education Minister Yun Yat, who accompanied him, added, "there were many dead."

But Mr. Sary said that the Cambodian Army was far from defeated and that many units remained intact. This was also the view of Western analysts, who believed that Vietnam may have won the war but faces a very difficult and possibly long period of consolidating its gains. Explaining the government's abandonment of Phnom Penh and other towns, Mr. Sary said:

"What do you want? When tanks arrive with cannon, why keep the town? Why stay there? We think it is normal to retreat before tanks. But the Vietnamese have taken only the towns."

Cambodia's towns have been nearly empty since the Pol Pot government, on the day of its victory in 1975, drove the entire population into the countryside and jungle.

The deputy premier said that Cambodia would continue to fight even though its army is heavily outnumbered and outgunned by the Vietnamese. "We do not have so big an army, but we have the people with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Associated Press

Masomeh Shadamany, a political prisoner who has served 4½ years of a life sentence, was released yesterday from jail in Tehran along with dozens of others. She holds picture of religious leader and shah opponent Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Deaths Reported in Iran Riots

Bakhtiar Announces Reforms, Frees More Political Prisoners

TEHRAN, Jan. 11 (AP) — Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar, moving swiftly to meet the opposition's demands, today outlined sweeping domestic and foreign-policy reforms to parliament and said that the nation is threatened by enemies seeking to tear it apart.

As he spoke, scores of political prisoners were released and welcomed by tumultuous crowds of relatives and friends. Some of the prisoners clenched their hands above their heads in a sign of victory and brandished portraits of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the shah's chief religious opponent.

The 268-member Majlis, or lower house of parliament, burst into applause as Mr. Bakhtiar reaffirmed that he would dissolve the feared SAVAK secret police and announced that 68 political prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment had been freed during the day.

While the premier spoke, a mob in Shiraz hauled down the flag in front of the U.S. Consulate, toppled three statues of the shah and stormed the secret-police headquarters, residents reported.

Between 2 and 3 persons were killed and 10 to 15 were wounded when agents of SAVAK opened fire to defend themselves, the residents said. The premier had lifted martial law in Shiraz as a first step in dismantling military control imposed nationwide in September.

Gathered for Rally

Residents of Shiraz, contacted by telephone, said the violence began after some 10,000 to 20,000 persons gathered at a city square for an anti-shah rally. The crowd marched to the consulate, where they hauled down the flag and burned it.

The crowd then demolished statues of the shah before attacking the secret-police headquarters during the four-hour riot.

It was not clear whether the renewal of violence in the southern Iranian city would force the government to restore martial law or to suspend plans to lift controls in another city next week, as Mr. Bakhtiar has promised.

U.S. sources said the staff at the consulate left the building as they saw the crowd approaching but local police remained to guard the complex. The sources said the crowd threw a few rocks at the building but did no damage.

Mr. Bakhtiar also told the deputies that his government will go through with plans to shut off oil supplies to Israel and South Africa, which receive 60 and 90 percent, respectively, of their oil from Iran.

Oil specialists have cautioned, however, that this may not be a simple process. They said that since Israel buys its oil on the open market, Iran could only ask the big oil consortiums to promise not to pass any crude to it.

To cut off South Africa, the Iranian National Oil Co. would have to cancel a long-term supply contract it has with Pretoria and pull

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Associated Press

Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar addresses Iran's Lower House yesterday urging support of Cabinet.

In Defiance of Callaghan

U.K. Union Leaders Back Truckers Strike

LONDON, Jan. 11 (UPI) — Trade union leaders today defied Prime Minister James Callaghan and sanctioned a wildcat truckers' strike that threatened the jobs of 2 million persons and tied up deliveries of vital supplies across Britain.

Mr. Callaghan had made a personal appeal to union leaders not to let the walkout by 50,000 drivers become official. But after a meeting of union leaders tonight, Moss Evans, head of Britain's largest labor group, the Transport and General Workers Union, announced that the wildcat walkout had been endorsed by national unions.

He said the only exception was the Midlands, where drivers had not asked for official sanction.

A 24-hour wildcat strike of pilots of British Airways was called to begin at midnight tonight in protest over the airline's use of a long-haul aircraft and crew on the short run from London to Paris.

In Northern Ireland, a state of emergency was decreed by the government after drivers of gasoline tank trucks voted to continue a strike that was settled yesterday throughout Britain. Under the state of emergency, army personnel are to deliver essential fuel supplies.

In the British truckers' strike, observers predicted that as many as 100,000 drivers would be off the roads by tomorrow morning. Company bosses had warned that as many as 2 million persons could be laid off by the end of next week.

The drivers, who are seeking a 22-percent pay rise, have been offered 15 percent. But even that is three times the 5-percent pay guideline set down by the government.

The truckers' action has already produced shortages of everything from food and farm supplies to chemicals and newsprint.

Farmers warned that mass slaughters of animals would be necessary if needed feed was not delivered. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said millions of pigs and chickens will have to be killed, or face starvation.

Shop prices have risen sharply and supplies of many essential items are expected to dwindle within the next week. Picket lines have been set up around nonunion depots as well, delaying deliveries from companies not involved in the strike.

UN Unit, Militias Exchange Fire in South Lebanon

BEIRUT, Jan. 11 (UPI) — Irish troops of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon yesterday exchanged machine-gun fire with Israeli-backed Christian militias at Tibnine, along Lebanon's south-central border, UN sources said today. Residents said one person was killed, but the UN sources reported no casualties.

As government concern mounted over tension in the area, press reports estimated that 3,500 people had fled the Tibnine area in the last 48 hours.

Residents of the southern port of Tyre, which is controlled by Palestinian guerrillas, said that Israeli-backed irregulars last night lobbed six shells into the sea near French troops of the UN force on the coastal road and shelled another French-controlled area about two miles inland. No casualties were reported.

"This is a kind of jockeying for position before the mandate of the UN troops comes up for renewal on Jan. 19," a UN source said of the clashes.

U.S. Supports Shah's Decision To Form Council, Leave Iran

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (IHT) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi had decided to form a regency council soon and then leave Iran for a vacation.

"We think it is a sound decision and we concur in it," Mr. Vance told a news conference.

At the same time, he expressed in an opening statement strong U.S. support for Iranian Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar and his effort to form a new government, and called on the Iranian military and other factions to support him and "find a way to work together."

His call for support from the military establishment appeared to reflect the fear here and in Tehran that a military coup d'etat might occur if Mr. Bakhtiar failed to appoint a government friendly to the military or failed to restore order.

The Carter administration until just recently had expressed strong confidence that the shah would remain the powerful head of his country despite widespread opposition and disorders. Mr. Vance's statement appeared to reflect the changed judgment that it was inevitable that the shah's role would at best be diluted, and that Mr. Bakhtiar's new government offered the best hope of returning Iran to political stability.

'Reconcile Differences'

"We believe that the new government should be given every chance to reconcile the differences in Iran and find a peaceful political solution," the secretary said.

It has been made clear in Tehran that the shah's intention to form a regency council and leave his country on vacation hinged on parliamentary approval and the installation of the Bakhtiar government, informed sources said.

Speaking of the bogged down Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations, Mr. Vance made clear that the impasse was not resolved, although he said that both sides wanted to resume the talks. The United States was not yet ready to bring the negotiators back to the peace table, he indicated.

"We are now discussing the best way of getting the negotiations going again," Mr. Vance said. "What we want to be sure of is that in doing this, we do it by a process that will give the negotiations the best chance to be successful."

"Therefore," he added, "we are taking our time in exploring the best way to try and deal with some of the minor problems before we proceed to sit down together and try to thrash out the more difficult issues."

Sources familiar with the talks said that his response was an admission of continuing inability to bridge the Egyptian-Israeli differences that caused the peace negotiations to break down during Mr. Vance's Middle East shuttle mission last month.

Since then, both sides have expressed willingness to go back to the bargaining table and have said that they left it up to Mr. Vance to decide the time and place. But neither Israel nor Egypt has been willing to give ground on the issues that caused the impasse.

According to the sources, that left Mr. Vance facing a difficult choice: whether to leave the talks suspended for the time being despite U.S. fears that this course would erode support for the treaty in both countries, or to restart the negotiations and risk seeing them bog down again in deadlock.

His decision to hold off on formal talks was described by one source as "a sign that Vance feels he cannot afford another failure. He obviously does not want to get back into negotiations, at least at

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

After Soviet-Chinese Clash

Security Council Votes to Hear Sihanouk

From Wire Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 11 — The United Nations Security Council agreed tonight to allow former Cambodian ruler Prince Norodom Sihanouk to present charges that Vietnam has committed aggression against his country.

It rejected by a vote of 13 to 2 a proposal by Soviet Ambassador Oleg Troyanovsky that further debate be postponed until Monday to permit a delegation representing the insurgent regime to appear.

The debate was delayed until Prince Sihanouk arrived in the council chamber and the 15 council members completed private consultations on procedure for the meeting.

After its decision to hear Prince Sihanouk, the meeting was rescheduled to give UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim time to see whether the credentials of Prince Sihanouk and his delegation to the council debate had been properly issued.

Ex-Premier Pol Pot's Cambodian government sent the complaint here Jan. 3, before he was driven out of Phnom Penh, and a new government headed by Heng Samrin was proclaimed there Jan. 7 with the help of the Vietnamese Army.

Soviet Ambassador Troyanovsky told the council that it would be interfering in Cambodia's internal affairs if it put the complaint on its agenda. He said that what had happened in Cambodia was that the people had overthrown a criminal and aggressive regime.

Chinese Ambassador Chen Chu countered that the new regime in Phnom Penh was composed of puppets installed by the Vietnamese Army while Prince Sihanouk and his delegation came from the legitimate government of Cambodia and the one to which the General Assembly had issued credentials.

Czechoslovak Ambassador Ilja Hulinsky supported Mr. Troyanovsky. But neither insisted on a vote on the agenda, and council President Donald Mills of Jamaica declared it adopted without a vote.

New Representative

Meanwhile, Mr. Heng Samrin, leader of the new government, said in a telegram to Mr. Mills that he was sending his foreign minister, Hun Sen, to "represent Kampuchea (Cambodia) at the meeting."

Heng Samrin recalled in the telegram that last Monday he had sent

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Spanish Trains Halted by 1-Day Protest Strike

MADRID, Jan. 11 (Reuters) — Strikes today paralyzed Spanish railroads and disrupted other sectors of the economy, as the two major trade unions mounted their first challenge to the government's new wage restraint policy.

Nearly half a million workers were asked to stop work for between 2 and 24 hours by the Communist-led Workers Commissions and by the General Workers Union. The metalworking and building sectors were affected, and a 24-hour stoppage by 70,000 railroad workers was to halt services until 8 a.m. tomorrow.

The unions are threatening another 24-hour rail strike next Wednesday unless demands for a 20 percent basic wage increase and shorter working hours are satisfied.

For the metalworking and building sectors, the unions demand a basic 20 percent pay increase to compensate for inflation.

Algeria's Kabyles: People of Two Minds

Loyalty to an Arabizing Regime Vies With Berber Frustrations

By James M. Markham

AIT FRAH, Algeria (NYT) — "O cher monsieur, we have suffered a lot!" said the old man, his gray eyes suddenly giving life to a stony face below a woolen cap. "They burned everything, even the olive groves. They killed the sheep, the buffaloes." He paused. "Let's not talk about it any more."

Near the weathered monument to the "heroes of Ait Frah" who "fell gloriously" in the independence struggle against France, a younger man in a coarse brown cape stepped forward and recalled the day the village was bombed. "It was Feb. 18, 1958," he said, gesturing toward a green crest below the magnificent granite-colored Djurdjura Mountains. "I picked up the bodies like everyone else. I was 18."

This is Kabylia, the mountainous coastal region of northeastern Algeria, and memories run strong among its Berber people, who over the centuries have resisted the invasions of Phoenicians, Arabs and Europeans and who today pose delicate political problems for the successors of the late President Houari Boumedienne.

Kabyle is an Arabic word meaning "tribe," but the Kabyles, who number 2.5 million to 4 million, are hardly united. Many have become Arabized or have left their harsh, beautiful region for Algiers, to the west, where they dominate petty commerce and crowd the casbah. An industrious people, Kabyles are easily the majority of the about 1 million Algerians who live and work in France.

The 1889 Hachette Guide to Algeria betrays a mild shudder in its historical treatment of the restive, warlike Kabyles, which has not lost timeliness: "We shall not enter into the revolts, struggles and trickery that took place until the taking of Algeria by the French." In 1871, Kabyle warriors had besieged French troops and colonizers at Fort National, a hilltop redoubt just above Ait Frah.

The French, in the colonial divide-and-rule tradition, tried to sharpen a separate Kabyle identity against Algeria's Arab majority. A decade later, tensions between Arabs and Kabyles dogged the National Liberation Front's guerrilla war for independence, which was achieved in 1962 after more than seven years of fighting.

On one level the Kabyles would seem to have lost out in independent Algeria. On Dec. 15, 1967, Col. Tahar Zbiri, a Kabyle, staged an unsuccessful uprising against Col. Boumedienne. Four months later the Algerian leader was wounded in the face in an assassination attempt believed to be the work of Col. Zbiri's agents. In 1970, the teaching of the Berber language was abolished in Algerian universities.

Today the armed services, the dominant force in Algeria, have few Kabyle officers, and the gendarmes stationed in the gnarled hills and forbidding mountains are mostly outsiders.

But Kabyles can be found in high positions throughout the administration, notably in the upper reaches of the educational bureaucracy, and their absence from the army suggests a preference for more rewarding professions as much as discrimination against them.

"The Arabs support poverty," boasted a one-legged orange peddler in the busy market in the Kabyle capital of Tizi-Ouzou. "We Kabyles do not." Not far away, a well-dressed young Kabyle, a driver for a state-run construction concern, was selling a calf in the muddy market. "It gives me a little money on the side," he said.

Contradictions abound in Kabyle attitudes toward the Boumedienne era. In a coffee house in the crossroads town of Dra-ben-Khedda, as other Kabyles slapped dominoes on a rough wooden table, a worker dressed in a white shawl praised President Boumedienne as a great man. "Before, I could not read anything, French or Arabic," he said. "But now every day from 6 to 7 we take off from work and study Arabic."

Some Kabyles say that not enough has been done, although the Boumedienne government tried to favor the region by giving it industries and jobs, to which Kabyles are sometimes bused at the state's expense over long distances. Three decades ago Kabylia was the most densely populated region, but today it is short of working-age males.

Stronger Cancer Tie Seen In New Data on Smoking

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI) — The U.S. surgeon general, in a report issued today, says that new evidence shows more clearly than ever that cigarette smoking is the major cause of lung cancer and is related to several other cancers, heart disease, birth defects and even peptic ulcers.

The evidence is contained in a huge report on smoking released by Surgeon General Julius Richmond, who said that, since the first and only other such government report in 1964, smoking has decreased significantly among men but has remained at virtually the same level among women and gone up sharply among girls.

"The findings in the report have grave public health implications for women of all ages," he said, warning that lung cancer rates among women are increasing.

HEW Secretary Joseph Califano called smoking a national tragedy that may kill 346,000 Americans and cost taxpayers $18 billion a year.

Three in 10 adult Americans now smoke, compared with four in 10 in 1964, the report said. Three in 10 women are now smokers and four in 10 men smoke.

The tobacco industry issued a sharp rebuttal before it even saw the 1,200-page report, calling it a "media event" rehash of old information and saying it contained no concrete proof that smoking causes cancer.

The volume did not appear, in fact, to offer any startling new scientific proof linking smoking and lung cancer. But it contained charts and recent statistics that Mr. Califano said damned smoking.

"Smoking is the largest preventable cause of death in America," he said in a preamble to the report. He has been at odds with the industry and lawmakers from tobacco states since beginning a government crusade against smoking more than a year ago.

"When demographers look at death rates for diseases related to cigarette smoking, they identify 80,000 deaths each year from lung cancer, 22,000 deaths from other cancers, up to 225,000 deaths from cardiovascular disease and more than 19,000 deaths from chronic pulmonary disease — every single one of them related to smoking," Mr. Califano said.

He said Americans spend between $12 billion and $18 billion each year for health care, lost productivity, wages and absenteeism caused by smoking-related illness.

The report, using studies made during the last 15 years, said:

"Cigarette smoking is the major cause of lung cancer in both men and women. This fact has been supported by prospective and retrospective epidemiological studies, clinical studies, autopsy studies and experimental studies in animals. This conclusion is based on a weight of evidence which exceeds by several times the evidence available when this same conclusion was first reached in 1964."

Chicagoan's Car Runs Him Down And Police Add Insult to Injury

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP) — Steve Sameshima thought he had a great idea on how to get his car out of a snowbank. But he ended up getting run over by the vehicle and charged with two traffic violations.

After discovering that the car was stuck in a Near North Side snowbank outside the Playboy Club early yesterday, police said, Mr. Sameshima and a friend put the car in reverse and propped a stick against the accelerator while they pushed.

The car leaped from its parking space and began circling backward at more than 20 mph. Mr. Sameshima chased it. Patrons from the Playboy Club poured into the street, cheering for the car, which continued to circle for about 20 minutes.

Meanwhile, Mr. Sameshima made a desperate attempt to corral the car. The left front door was open and he took a leap at it. The door hit him, knocking him down, and the car ran over him.

Police finally put a squad car in the path of the circling car, deflecting it into a concrete safety standard in the intersection.

Mr. Sameshima, 30, was charged with negligent driving and leaving an unattended motor vehicle running. He was reported in good condition in a hospital.



Associated Press

Policeman in bulletproof gear, investigators and a crowd of onlookers survey bloodstained pavement at spot where an 18-year-old youth was shot to death by Rome police Wednesday.

Youth Dies of Gunshot Wounds in Rome Violence

ROME, Jan. 11 (Reuters) — A second youth died in a hospital today after being shot during a day of violence in Rome yesterday by extremists of the left and right, police said.

Stefano Cecchetti, 17, was one of three neo-fascists ambushed by leftists.

Another youth shot in the attack, made from a passing car in a Rome suburb, was in grave condition, doctors said.

Police shot and fatally wounded a neo-fascist youth last night after they tried to arrest him. Police said that Alberto Giacquinto, 18, was shot when he drew a gun as they tried to arrest him for throwing a gasoline bomb at the office of the Christian Democratic Party in a Rome suburb.

Yesterday's attacks on rightists were to avenge a firebomb attack on a leftist radio station here in which five women were wounded, police said.

Press Secretary Cautious on Iran, Cambodia

Carter Following 2 Crises But Avoiding Comment

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (NYT) — Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, yesterday declined under persistent questioning to discuss whether the United States had changed its policy toward the Shah of Iran and refrained from commenting on the Vietnamese takeover of Cambodia.

Mr. Carter canceled tentative plans for a news conference today and White House officials reported that the president felt strongly that little could be achieved by his commenting publicly on the two international issues.

Nonetheless, Mr. Powell confirmed that both crises were being followed closely in the White House. They were discussed at length at the president's weekly foreign-policy review yesterday morning and raised again at his lunch with Vice President Mondale.

On the Indochinese situation, the press secretary declined to say whether the United States favored the re-establishment of the deposed Cambodian government of Premier Pol Pot, which Mr. Carter has described as one of the worst human-rights violators in the world, or whether any senior administration officials would meet with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state, during the prince's current visit in the United States.

Speaking privately, White House officials report that Mr. Carter feels strongly that any public comment by himself or administration figures on the crisis would be counterproductive at this time.

"It is one of those situations where we can do ourselves a favor by remaining quiet," a foreign-policy aide said.

In neither the Iran nor the Cambodia situation do U.S. officials see any really good options for the United States.

On Iran, for example, they acknowledge that U.S. statements of support and continued confidence in the shah are becoming increasingly hollow, but Mr. Carter is reported as unwilling to withdraw his support for fear of the impact that would have on other U.S. allies.

The officials say that the administration is prepared to accommodate itself to a moderate opposition regime but have expressed the fear that if it failed, the choice would be between a more militant leftist government and a military takeover. In that event, given the vital U.S. interests involved in Iran, the administration clearly would favor a government dominated by the military.

But, to their considerable frustration, the president's foreign-policy advisers feel there is little the United States can do to insure a satisfactory resolution of the crisis. Overt U.S. interference would be more likely to backfire than help, they feel.

"There are limits to the ability of the United States to inject itself into a very complex internal situation such as that in Iran," an official said. "We learned that in Vietnam and we paid for it for years."

On the Cambodian situation, the administration has attempted to avoid what it regards as the twin pitfalls of an indirect endorsement of the Pol Pot government and a position that might be considered to be tacit acceptance of the Vietnamese takeover of the country. Hence the decision to play a subdued role at the upcoming UN Security Council debate on Cambodia.

"Obviously, we don't want to be in the position of defending the record of the Pol Pot government," a foreign-policy specialist said. "But we can't ignore such a blatant example of aggression either."

Bakhtiar Lists Reforms, Frees Prisoners

(Continued from Page 1)

out of a jointly run South African-Iranian refinery there.

Mr. Bakhtiar told the newspaper Kayhan that members of a regency council, which will carry out the shah's functions when he leaves the country on an expected long holiday, will be selected next weekend.

Mr. Bakhtiar said the members will include himself, the heads of the two houses of parliament, the minister responsible for the imperial court, the nation's chief justice, two military men and two other notable citizens. He made no mention of the shah or the monarch's expected departure during the Majlis speech.

The Majlis will decide next Tuesday whether to give Mr. Bakhtiar a vote of confidence; the Senate will vote on the issue the following day. If Mr. Bakhtiar fails to win the vote, the shah would be forced to find another premier or ask Mr. Bakhtiar to form another Cabinet.

Noncommittal

Deputies interviewed after today's session in the ornate parliament chamber were largely noncommittal about how they would vote, although one deputy, Abdullah Gharagozlov, told reporters, "I will be one who will support him to see if he can carry out his plans."

In an impassioned, 20-minute speech, Mr. Bakhtiar laid out a 17-point immediate program that includes swift justice for officials who have violated human rights, payment of compensation to political prisoners and a greater role for Moslem religious leaders in approving government legislation.

He said Iran will continue its ties with its "Arab brothers" and will support them, particularly the Palestinians, in achieving their goals. The remark suggested that Iran will take a more militant stance on Middle East issues in addition to trying to cut off its oil to Israel.

Mr. Bakhtiar warned of an international plot against the existence and independence of the Iranian nation. He did not elaborate on who was behind the plot, but in recent days he has accused Communists of trying to subvert the country.

He also promised to fight "anyone who attempts to violate the independence and unity of our nation," a remark that some observers took as a warning to military men and others who might try to overturn his five-day-old government.

Mr. Bakhtiar made no reference to relations with specific countries besides Israel and South Africa. But he said the government would expel foreign workers who are illegally in Iran or unnecessary here. His comment appeared to be a bow to a strong anti-foreigner undercurrent in recent demonstrations.

There are about a million foreign workers in this nation of 34 million, ranging from about 500,000 Afghanis, who usually take unskilled jobs, to the 15,000 to 20,000 Americans, 8,000 Britons, 7,000 Japanese and others, who mainly hold highly paid consulting jobs in industry and government.

Today's prisoner releases were part of the freeing of 266 persons, decreed Tuesday in the shah's name but in effect part of Mr. Bakhtiar's reform program.

Israel Not Surprised

JERUSALEM, Jan. 11 (Reuters) — Premier Bakhtiar's announcement today that his country would no longer export oil to Israel did not come as a surprise here, government officials said.

"Israel has often said it has diversified sources of supply," an official said. "Israel has not much to worry about, but the Western world has and should be doing some serious thinking on the matter."

Israeli leaders, including Energy Minister Yitzhak Modai, have said several times during the recent troubles in Iran that Israel has alternative oil sources. Officials also recalled that, as part of its interim agreement with Egypt, the United States promised to supply it with oil for a five-year period in case of emergency. U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger confirmed the U.S. commitment last week.

South African Reaction

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 11 (UPI) — Minister of Finance Chris Heunis said today Iran's decision to stop crude-oil shipments to South Africa did "not make much difference" to the situation here.

Mr. Heunis said South Africa had to reduce its oil imports and give attention to other sources of motor fuel.

U.S. Backs Shah Decision To Leave Iran on Vacation

(Continued from Page 1)

his level, until he's more certain that one side or the other will make the necessary concessions."

President Carter said today he hopes to see an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty "signed within a few short weeks." Mr. Carter made the comment to Ephraim Evron, the new Israeli ambassador, who was presenting his credentials at a White House ceremony. "There is nothing I would like to see more than that," Mr. Evron replied.

In his comments on Iran, Mr. Vance said that he did not know how long the shah would be abroad. He said that the United States would continue to work with him. "The shah remains the constitutional head of state, and we continue to work with him in that capacity," he said.

How this would be done when the shah leaves the country was not clear, but Mr. Vance noted the shah's intention to designate a regency council under Iran's constitution to serve in his absence.

The strong U.S. support expressed today for the Bakhtiar government, whose fate hangs on a parliamentary vote of confidence next week, was seen here as partly intended to help head off a possible military takeover. Mr. Bakhtiar was quoted as saying in an interview published in Tehran yesterday that he was "trying my best to prevent a military coup d'etat."

Mr. Vance said today: "Iran's armed forces remain essential to the security and independence of Iran as a necessary complement to a legitimate civilian government."

The Iranian people, he said, should make the decisions about *their nation's government and no* outside forces should interfere.

On Cambodia, Mr. Vance condemned the ousted government of Pol Pot for violation of human rights, but said that Southeast Asia's stability required an independent Cambodia. He said that it was not yet clear whether the Soviet Union was involved in the Vietnamese-backed takeover by Cambodian rebels opposed to Pol Pot.

He said that "no outside power should exploit the situation for its own purpose or own advantage."

On U.S. relations with China and the Soviet Union, he said that Washington intended to treat the two powers equally. "There will be no tilt one way or the other," he said.

Pope to Spend One Week in Latin America

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 11 (UPI) — The Vatican said today that Pope John Paul II will spend a week in Latin America later this month in his first trip outside Italy since being elected to the papacy in October.

The Vatican released an official but incomplete itinerary of the pope's trip, scheduled around the formal opening of the Third Latin American Bishops Conference at Puebla, near Mexico City, Jan. 28.

According to the itinerary, the pope will stop for one day in the Dominican Republic Jan. 25. He will arrive in Mexico City the following day and travel in Mexico until he returns to the Vatican Jan. 31.

The Vatican said that the papal airplane would make a "technical stopover" in an as yet unspecified nation on its homeward flight.

Japan Prodded To Take Action On Surpluses

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP-DJ) — President Carter is urging Japan's Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira to take further actions to reduce Japan's huge international trade surpluses. Japanese diplomats and U.S. officials confirmed this today, following reports from Tokyo that U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield delivered a letter from President Carter to Mr. Ohira on economic policy issues during a meeting yesterday.

A Japanese official said the embassy was not at liberty to discuss any of the specific details in these communications, but it was "generally correct" that President Carter is urging the Japanese government to follow economic growth policies that would reduce Japan's trade surpluses with the United States and other nations.

Spanish-French Talks

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPI) — Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja will confer here tomorrow with French counterpart Jean Francois-Poncet, it was announced today.

Smith Warns Rhodesia Can't Win Rebel War

UMTALI, Rhodesia, Jan. 11 (AP) — Addressing a white audience from beleaguered rural communities, Prime Minister Ian Smith today declared that Rhodesia does not have enough troops to defend itself against escalating nationalist guerrilla attacks.

Mr. Smith, called a traitor by a handful of hecklers among the 700 persons who packed the town hall, said that Rhodesia has little hope of long-term survival without acceptance of black rule and recognition from the free world.

"Don't think there is any danger of imminent collapse," said Mr. Smith. "We can go on if need be for years. But we won't overcome our problems, and unless we can get support from leading countries of the free world, there isn't really much hope."

Mr. Smith was opening a three-week campaign to persuade the country's 80,000 white voters to accept the guerrilla-opposed draft constitution providing for the country's first black-dominated government.

Under the constitution, drawn up by the 10-month-old transition administration of Mr. Smith and three moderate black leaders, power is to pass to a legislature of 72 blacks and 28 whites, thus ending nearly nine decades of white minority rule.

Spanish Guardsman Dies of Gun Wounds

BILBAO, Spain, Jan. 11 (AP) — Ciriaco Sanz, 55, a member of the paramilitary Civil Guard, died yesterday from wounds he received when Basque separatists shot him from a speeding car Friday, hospital sources said.

The seventh victim of political terrorism in Spain this year, he was wounded at Llodio, in northern Alava province, as he was entering his home after work. ETA, the separatist organization, took responsibility for the attack.

Bangkok Firm Drops Flights To Angkor Wat

BANGKOK, Jan. 11 (UPI) — A Bangkok tourist agency said yesterday that it will not be flying tourists to Angkor Wat after all.

Just before New Year's, the Cambodian government announced it was reopening the 800-year-old religious complex, closed to visitors by seven years of intermittent warfare.

Late last month a Bangkok tourist agency flew a group of newsmen and travel agents to the temples as a trial run for tourism that the Pol Pot regime hoped would boost Cambodia's tarnished image abroad. The agency did make three tour flights with about 90 persons.

In suspending the flights yesterday, the Thai company said its telegrams to the Cambodian capital, now in the hands of Vietnamese-backed rebels, had gone unanswered.

Ieng Sary In China

(Continued from Page 1)

us," he said. "We will take the weapons we need from the Vietnamese. An aggressor is never strong."

Mr. Sary said that driving from Phnom Penh to the border since Sunday, he has seen people everywhere preparing to do battle. He declared that almost all Cambodians were with the government except those whom the Vietnamese had forced to join with them.

He said that the invading forces were entirely Vietnamese, but added that government troops had seen many white men, particularly in the tanks. He said that they must have been Russians or Eastern Europeans from the Soviet camp.

The deputy premier, who spoke in French, described the present situation, in which Vietnamese troops have clustered westward on all the main roads of Cambodia as "temporary difficulties."

Perfidious Nature

As the plane was flying over Vietnam, Mr. Sary was asked what his present thoughts were about Cambodia's former ally. "We have known the perfidious nature of the Vietnamese for a long time," he said. "We hoped after the war they would let us live in peace, but you see....."

He said that fighting between the wartime allies began instantly after both nations had achieved their victory in 1975. He said that in the northeastern provinces of Ratanakiri and Mondulkiri the Cambodian Army had to drive out the Vietnamese who had been there throughout the war.

Mr. Sary said that Vietnam had given very little help to the Khmer Rouge forces in their war against the army of former President Lon Nol and the U.S. Air Force. "They helped us on condition that we become their puppet," he declared. For at least the first two years of the war in Cambodia, Vietnamese regular troops did most of the fighting on behalf of the Khmer Rouge.

The deputy premier expressed doubt that Heng Samrin, who was proclaimed president of the People's Revolutionary Council, the Vietnamese-installed rebel government, really existed. "The Vietnamese have the habit of creating many names like that," he said. He professed not to know him, although Heng Samrin was described by Vietnam after his defection from the Phnom Penh government last year as a former division commander.

Principal Spokesman

Mr. Sary said that Prince Norodom Sihanouk would continue to be Cambodia's principal spokesman to the world, although the prince, after criticizing the Pol Pot government on many points during a news conference earlier this week in Peking, had expressed doubt that he would still want it. "He is always like that," Mr. Sary said, throwing his arms up in a gesture of futility.

He denied Prince Sihanouk's comment that he had been kept as a prisoner for three years, but conceded that the government had not allowed him to go to China when he requested it earlier, and had refused foreign visitors access to him. "Cambodia is a country at work, not of play," he added, in allusion to the prince's reputation as a playboy. "And he was retired."

Mr. Sary looked tired but smiled frequently. He arrived at the border town of Poipet today and by prearrangement with the Thai government was taken straight from the border crossing to the site of a regular Thai International Airways flight to Hong Kong.

Uninterested Observers

The minister, dressed in a dark Mao suit, was not recognized as he entered the first class compartment, accompanied by two aides and the minister of education. Except by two officials of interested governments who had booked themselves on the flight as observers. A delegation of six French members of Parliament, who came across from the Cambodian lead, did not recognize him nor were they interested when he was identified for them. "We were interested in Indochina in the past," one of the legislators said.

A heavy security guard awaited Mr. Sary's publicly unannounced arrival here last night, rifles at the ready. He and his party were whisked at planeside into waiting cars and rushed off to China.

W. German Steelworkers Back on Job After Strike

ESSEN, West Germany, Jan. 11 (UPI) - One hundred thousand steelworkers returned to work today after voting to end a 44-day strike, the first German steel industry stoppage in 50 years.

Work resumed in 19 plants in the Ruhr area early this morning.

Final results of a three-day union ballot of Ruhr-area members showed 49.5 percent in favor of returning to work, and 40.94 percent against. Nine percent abstained.

Union bylaws required a yes vote of only 25 percent to end the stoppage that began Nov. 28 with 37,000 workers striking for a 5-percent pay increase and the introduction of a 35-hour work week. A further 43,000 workers were idled by employers' lockouts.

Late last month, the industrial action spread to three more steelworks, idling another 20,000 workers.

The agreement ending the strike provides for a 4-percent pay hike backdated to Nov. 1, 1978, six weeks' annual vacation for all by the end of 1982, and additional, fully paid free shifts for night-shift workers and men over 50.

This agreement differed little from the employers' offer rejected by union leaders in talks in mid-December. Union leaders apparently felt the pressure of depleted union finances in accepting the employers' offer at talks last weekend.

The Metalworkers' Union is said to control funds of 70 million marks ($37.8 million), but paid out over 100 million marks ($54.05 million) in strike support money for members.

Union leaders refused comment on the failure to reach the goal of a 35-hour week.

Kurt Herb, Ruhr-area union leader, said the settlement contained many measures helping to secure jobs in the ailing steel industry.

Swedes to Ban Toys Based on Modern Arms

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 11 (UPI) — Sales of war toys modeled on modern weaponry — "made 1914 or later" — will be banned as of December, according to an agreement reached between the toy retailers' organization and a government body.

Eva Insulander, speaking for a Board of Public Health council involved in the agreement, said the ban did not go far enough. She said it should have included plastic models of warships and warplanes. Still, she noted, "they will no longer be sold in the bright packaging they used to have."

But, calling the agreement "meaningless," psychologist Lars Billing said, "I have always given my own children guns and other toys, and I recommend them to other people. It is better for children to actively work out aggressions. I believe 'passive' aggresssion, given through films and television, is more harmful than war toys."

Charter 77 Man Said Sentenced To Nine Months

VIENNA, Jan. 11 (UPI) — A court at Trutnov in northern Bohemia today sentenced Charter 77 spokesman Jaroslav Sabata to nine months in jail for insulting a police official, dissident sources said.

Mr. Sabata, one of three spokesmen of the Charter 77 human rights movement, was arrested on Oct. 1 near the Polish border where he was trying to contact Polish dissidents, they said, adding that he was beaten by police during his detention, and later accused of attacking a policeman.

It was not known whether Mr. Sabata would have to serve an additional 18 months left over from a previous term, from which he was released on probation in 1976.

Only a few witnesses and official "observers" were admitted to the trial. Western reporters were barred on the ground that the courtroom was full. Police stopped cars on the road to the court building and asked drivers the reason for their trip.

Bourguiba Back Home

TUNIS, Jan. 11 (AP) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, 75, returned here last night after more than two months' treatment in a West German clinic. Mr. Bouguiba, who long has been crippled by arteriosclerosis, was able to walk unaided from his aircraft and said that there was no reason to be concerned over his health.

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Stronger EEC Parliament Is Opposed by Mitterrand

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11 (Reuters) — French socialist leader Francois Mitterrand today told the European Socialist Congress that he opposes any increase in the powers of the European Parliament after direct elections. He was addressing socialist delegates from the nine European Economic Community countries, meeting to plan strategy for the June 7 elections.

"The assembly should be an innovative force in the Community, but within its present powers," said Mr. Mitterrand. The current parliament, which meets in the French city of Strasbourg and in Luxembourg, has a mainly advisory role, but it recently clashed with the decision-making Council of Ministers over the EEC's 1979 budget, and many members feel it should have greater powers following direct elections.

Benn Also Opposed

British Energy Minister Tony Benn said yesterday that the ruling British Labor Party opposed increasing the powers of any EEC institutions.

Mr. Mitterand is expected by some attending the congress to announce whether he will stand in the June elections.

Dutch ex-Premier Joop den Uyl told the congress he favors an increase in the powers of the parliament and EEC Comission to permit more effective action at a European level to control the growing number of multinational companies.

The Netherlands' Sicco Mansholt, former President of the commission, warned the congress against letting the European Parliament become an irrelevant debating club. He urged socialists throughout the community to fight the elections on a united platform, and said he agreed with West German delegate Irwin Lange that the congress had shown more points of difference than agreement.

Mr. Mansholt was awarded the Wilhelm Droescher Prize, commemorating the former leader of West Germany's Social Democratic Party, for his services to European socialism.

Snow and Rain Cause Severe Flooding in Italy

ROME, Jan. 11 (AP) — Heavy snow and rain lashing northern Italy in the past two days caused severe floods and damage near Florence and blacked out parts of Genoa. Road, rail and air traffic were disrupted today for the third consecutive day.

Thousands of houses and factories between Pistoia and Prato, near Florence, were under two meters of water. Newspapers estimated that damage would be in billions of lire, or millions of dollars, and recalled the 1966 floods which devastated Florence and left the Tuscany region severely damaged by mud and water.

Firemen and soldiers in boats battled through the night to free the worst-hit zones after the Ombrone River overflowed. Firemen estimated that it will take at least three days to re-establish communications and free factories and houses from water.

Bad weather blacked out some western suburbs of Genoa for about two hours last night. Although weather improved today, the weather bureau predicted more bad weather and the state electricity company said it would continue to maintain emrgency squads.

In a major pileup of cars and trucks on the Brenner highway near Modena, one person was killed and at least 10 injured.

Italy Orders Probe Of 29 Babies' Deaths

ROME, Jan. 11 (UPI) — The Italian health minister appointed a two-member commission yesterday to investigate the unexplained deaths of 29 Naples-area babies last year.

Naples authorities, who first investigated the possibility that the deaths were caused by bad vaccine or polluted syringes, now say that a virus affecting the respiratory system was the likely cause.

Concorde a Loss For Air France

PARIS, Jan. 11 (AP)— Air France, the French national airline, announced today that its Concorde supersonic service had lost about $23 million last year.

On the whole, the airline registered profits of $60 million, compared with a profit of $8 million in 1977 and a loss of $17 million in 1976, the company said.

Air France carried 10.1 million passengers last year compared with 9.3 million in 1977 and had an overall turnover of more than $2.5 billion.

2 Hospitalized by Spiders

SYDNEY, Jan. 11 (UPI) — Two persons were hospitalized today after being bitten by deadly funnel web spiders here. One woman died last week after being bitten by a funnel web spider. The spiders reportedly have been maddened by Sydney's current heat wave that has come during their mating season.

40,000 to 100,000 Reported Held in '75-'77

Rights Group Assails Detention in India

LONDON, Jan. 11 (UPI) — Amnesty International says that from 40,000 to 100,000 political prisoners were held without charge or trial in India during the two-year emergency rule of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, that many were tortured by police during interrogation and that some died as a result.

It says that the number now being held without trial may total 1,000.

"Amnesty International therefore calls upon the [Indian] government to reconsider its position, to direct state governments to repeal existing laws for preventive detention and to remove preventive detention from the constitution," the human rights organization said.

The charges highlighted an 84-page report published yesterday by Amnesty International based on findings of a mission sent to India a year ago headed by Professor James Fawcett of London University, president of the European Commission of Human Rights.

In reply, the Indian government said that 373 extreme leftists still are detained but it has recommended to state governments that political prisoners who have spent more than five years in jail be released.

Amnesty International expressed concern that the present Indian government apparently does not intend to remove preventive detention from the constitution nor to get preventive detention laws repealed by the states.

Reporting on the mission's findings, Amnesty International said, "At least 40,000 and perhaps as many as 100,000 political prisoners were held witout charge or trial in Indian prisons during the 1975-77 emergency, when constitutional guarantees against arbitrary arrest were suspended."

"At the time of the mission," the report said, "the delegates estimated there were at least 500 and perhaps as many as 1,000 political prisoners being held in the country."

It said all were extreme leftists.

The report said that seven persons who were interviewed alleged that they had been tortured between 1970 and 1977, when the Gandhi government was ousted in a general election.

"The interviews," it said, "confirmed allegations that political prisoners in India had been subjected to torture, particularly during the 1975-77 emergency when the right of habeas corpus was suspended."

It said torture included "beating of prisoners with lathis [wooden sticks] and guns, beatings on the soles of the feet, extinguishing cigarettes on sensitive parts of the body, rape, threatened execution and the prolonged hanging of suspects upside down, suspended from the knees."

2 Light Planes Collide in U.S.

TEMPLETON, Mass., Jan. 11 (UPI) — Two light planes collided in flight here today, killing at least one person, officials said.

Details of the accident were sketchy. Officials said the crash happened around 11:30 a.m. "Two planes went down, that's all we know," said Stanley Hunt, manager of Gardiner Airport. "I saw one plane go down."

Mr. Hunt said the planes were not in radio contact with the airport. Ambulances, police and fire units were dispatched to the scene from Gardiner and Templeton, Mr. Hunt said.

Sihanouk Set For UN Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

word of "our unfavorable view concerning the calling of a meeting" of the council on Cambodia. In his Monday mmessage he said that a council hearing would be interference in Cambodia's internal affairs.

The 15 nations represented on the Security Council agreed last night to convene today's meeting after overruling objections by the Soviet and Czechoslovak delegations.

Any action by the Security Council would be subject to certain veto by the Soviet Union, and the question may already be academic, since there are indications that the Vietnamese-backed rebels led by Mr. Heng Samrin are already in full control of the country.

Prince Sihanouk has said that if his attempt to address the Security Council should fail, he would try to take his cause to the General Assembly, which is in recess until later this month.

The U.S. position in the debate is expected to be somewhat ambiguous. Washington has denounced Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia, but has scrupulously avoided any action or statement that would seem to support the Pol Pot regime.

In his contacts with reporters since arriving, Prince Sihanouk has acknowledged his differences with the former Pol Pot regime, but said, "It is no longer a question of political differences or human rights, but a question of whether Cambodia shall disappear from the map, to become a province of the Vietnamese imperialists and their Soviet masters."

He said yesterday that his approach at the United Nations would be restrained, and that he would limit his appeal to calling for the withdrawal of the 14 divisions of Vietnamese troops that he says are in Cambodia.

As Deforestation Continues

Ecologists Foresee Desert in Amazon

By Larry Rohter

ARIQUEMES, Brazil (WP) — From 5,000 feet, the Amazon jungle below is a giant checkerboard of brilliant green and dull gray-brown. Patches of luxuriant tropical growth alternate with swaths miles square in which all vegetation has been cleared and burned and nothing remains except ashes, tree stumps and columns of smoke curling to the sky.

"There are days when it's much, much worse than this," pilot Sidney Galles tells his passenger. "Back at the height of the dry season in August, the smoke from the forests being burned was so thick that you couldn't even see past the nose of the plane."

From one end of the Amazon to the other, the sight is much the same. The world's largest tropical rain forest is being devastated to make way for ranches, farms, mines, roads and settlements — activities that many scientists and agronomists argue are turning the Brazilian Amazon — an area two-thirds of the size of the continental United States — into a vast wasteland.

"The destruction gets cheaper and more efficient every year," says Harry Knowles, a former United Nations ecologist who has spent 22 years in the Amazon studying forest conditions. "If deforestation continues at its present rate, the Brazilians could very well end up creating another Sahara."

Until recently, the extent of such damage could only be guessed. But based on analysis of 32 photographs taken from a Landsat satellite, Brazil's National Space Research Institute recently estimated that as much as one-tenth of the Brazilian Amazon forest has now been razed — an area bigger than the state of Texas.

Wood Harvesting

The systematic leveling of the Amazon may have only begun. The Brazilian government admitted last week that it is studying a plan to allow Brazilian and multinational timber companies to sign "risk contracts" for the large-scale harvesting of wood in 12 selected areas of the Amazon.

According to Hugo de Almeida, head of the Superintendency for the Development of the Amazon, approximately 100 million acres have been earmarked for potential timber exploitation. The program is being touted in some government circles as a way for Brazil to ease the burden of its soaring foreign debt, which has now reached $40 billion.

"The forests that today supply 85 percent of the world market will be exhausted around the year 2000," said a spokesman for another government agency, the Institute of Forestry Development. "International demand is going to provoke a rush to the Amazon, and it is exactly through these risk contracts that we plan to regulate that rush."

Scientists argue, however, that timber felling on the scale proposed would lead almost inevitably to the creation of an Amazon desert. The same damage results, they add, from the slash-and-burn agricultural techniques used by the ranchers and peasant farmers who have flocked to the Amazon since the opening of the Trans-Amazon Highway this decade.

The crux of the problem is that the Amazon's appearance of eternal fertility masks one of the world's most fragile ecological systems. In the words of U.S. scientist Betty Meggers, the Amazon is a "counterfeit paradise" — a jungle whose lushness derives not from its soil base but from the continuous recycling of nutrients through dense forest cover.

Thin, Acidic Soil

Indeed, studies have shown that most of the soil of the Amazon is thin, infertile and highly acidic in content. Recent air photo and radar surveys undertaken by the Brazilian government have indicated that only 2 percent of the Amazon is suited for agriculture.

In spite of these findings, the deforestation of the Amazon continues. Here in the remote but booming territory of Rondonia, thousands of acres are being stripped of vegetation and turned into cattle ranches and cocoa plantations.

Elsewhere in the Amazon, officials speak with enthusiasm of plans to raise rice, beans, corn and cattle and resettle thousands of poor peasant families from other regions. More than 7.5 million acres have been cleared for Amazon highway projects, and the government is financing scores of mineral-exploration programs.

In most areas of the Amazon, trees are destroyed by burning or are uprooted with *correntoes* — giant chains 100 yards long and weighing up to 10 tons, attached on either end to tractors. And, according to Brazilian press reports, the highly toxic Agent Orange is also being used to clear land for cultivation.

Sold in Stores

Agent Orange is a chemical defoliant widely used by U.S. forces during the war in Vietnam. Its application in the United States is now restricted as a result of medical studies linking it to birth defects, miscarriages, liver cancer, leukemia and nerve damage.

"You can find Agent Orange on the shelves of farm supply stores in Manaus," capital of the state of Amazonas, said Orlando Valverde, an agricultural geographer at the Institute of Geography and Statistics who recently completed a three-month study of farming methods in the Amazon. "All you have to do is walk in the door and ask for it."

Once cleared and subjected to intensive farming methods, the thin Amazon topsoil is quickly leached of valuable nutrients. Combined with the widespread deforestation that has taken place in the region over the last decade, the result has been the rupture of a delicate ecological cycle thousands of years old.

"When you can cut or burn huge areas, the remaining forest can no longer hold the rainfall and act as a sort of sponge, letting the water run out slowly," explained ecologist Knowles. "The absence of forest cover allows sheet erosion, which is followed by gully erosion, and before you know it, the land is no good for anything."

This has led in some areas to dramatic changes in the environment. The city of Maraba, located near the confluence of the Tocantins and Araguaia rivers, is precisely the area satellite photos have indicated as most seriously devastated. The city is now flooded annually and ecologists blame silted-up rivers and lack of forest cover.

In other regions of intense cultivation, the jungle-to-desert process has already taken place. The largest and best-known example is the Bragantina zone around the city of Braganca at the eastern end of the Amazon region. The area of tropical forest has been transformed into what one Brazilian scientist has called "a ghost landscape."

Settled by European and Brazilian farmers around the turn of the century, the Bragantina area was at first blessed with high yields. By the 1940s, however, the soil had been exhausted and crops were replaced by coarse grasses and, eventually, by huge expanses of bare soil and rock unable to hold water.

"The Bragantina experience holds lessons for all of the Amazon," said Mr. Knowles. "When the forest has been destroyed and the soil used up, there's nothing that can be done except to pack up and go away."

Agriculture, Oil Policies Linked

Mexico Facing a Struggle For Food Self-Sufficiency

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY (NYT) — With its long-term energy needs satisfied by vast new oil finds, Mexico has now set for itself the challenging goal of achieving self-sufficiency in food.

In the eyes of top Mexican officials, oil and food are closely related. Not only will increases in oil revenues make malnutrition and rural poverty politically explosive issues, but also the country may find its oil earnings increasingly spent on imports of food rather than heavy machinery and advanced technology.

President Jose Lopez Portillo has therefore established energy and food as the twin priorities of his administration. On energy he has been lucky, with oil discoveries tripling proven reserves in two years and oil exports expected to earn $3.6 billion in 1979. But in agriculture, in the president's words, "the problems are more entrenched and production more complex."

Budget Boost

As a first step, the Agriculture Ministry's budget for this year has been increased by 60 percent to about $2 billion, while private banks are being encouraged to step up credit to the countryside. Yet officials concede that the outlook is not promising.

Food production is inextricably linked to the system of land tenure established after the 1910 revolution. To satisfy the peasant revolutionaries' demand for "land and liberty," hundreds of thousands of tiny and inefficient plots were handed out to landless peons. The policy brought relative peace to the countryside but was disastrous economically.

Today, with the country's population five times larger than it was in 1910, 4 million peasants are still without a plot of land. But there is no spare land left to distribute and, during the last decade, peasant unrest has resulted in large numbers of illegal occupations of private farms.

With the tiny plots unable to provide for the five or more children of most peasant families, there has been a growing exodus from the countryside, either to nearby cities or to the United States. But hundreds of thousands of young peasants remain in rural areas, still hoping that one day their turn for land will come.

Mr. Lopez Portillo has announced that the answer lies in increased productivity and not in land handouts. "Many plots produce only a bare subsistence," he said in a September speech. "Land itself is no longer a source of wealth if it is not supplied with the elements that make it rich and productive."

One sector of Mexican agriculture, centered in the northwestern states of Sinaloa and Sonora, operates efficiently, with wealthy private farmers producing fruit and winter vegetables for export to the United States. Along with exports of meat, coffee and cotton, this accounted for Mexico's $600-million trade surplus in agricultural products in 1977.

The government's search for self-sufficiency is therefore essentially aimed at the corn, beans and wheat that make up the diets of most Mexicans and that are produced here almost exclusively by peasant farmers. Last year, Mexico imported 2 million tons of corn and 780,000 tons of wheat. Grain imports this year are expected to cost the country more than $900 million.

Yet, given the structure of Mexico's agricultural sector, it is difficult to see how even large government investment can turn plots of one or two acres into economically viable units. Between 1970 and 1976, under President Luis Echeverria, vast funds were poured into the countryside, yet production still grew more slowly than the population.

Soon after taking office, the Lopez Portillo administration began promoting "collectivization" of land parcels, known as *ejidos*, so that the farmers could obtain credit and acquire machinery. But, because of the Mexican peasant's deep attachment to his own piece of land, the program has faltered.

Recognizing that farming could never fully employ all the peasants, who still account for 48 percent of the country's 66 million inhabitants, the government has begun to emphasize rural factories that it hopes will add value to agricultural products at the source and create new employment in the countryside.

But this strategy runs up against a serious marketing problem. Already Mexico's exports of fruit and winter vegetables struggle with complex requirements set by the United States to protect the farmers of Florida and southern California. Western Europe is fully supplied by the Mediterranean region.

While the government continues to pursue its objective of food self-sufficiency, many senior officials are privately resigning themselves to a pattern of oil revenues paying for imports of basic grains. "For years, we've been trying to increase agricultural production without changing the system of land tenure," an official said. "We're still not willing to break the *ejido* system, so we'll have to continue paying that price."

Colombia Pipeline Blast

BOGOTA, Jan. 11, (Reuters) — A gasoline pipeline exploded in northern Colombia today killing 6 persons, injuring 35 and destroying several houses, officials said. The cause of the blast at San Rafael de Lebrija was being investigated.



United Press International

Armored vehicle of Jamaica Defense Force crosses burning barricade debris in Kingston street.

Manley Denounces 'Plot' to Overthrow Him

Seven Die in Jamaica Political Violence

From Wire Dispatches

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 11 — Political violence cost three more lives last night, raising to seven the number of persons killed since protests against the government of Prime Minister Michael Manley erupted on Monday.

Mr. Manley said in a radio speech to the country last night that the price-related protests were a cover for "an organized plot to overthrow my government." He asked workers to return to their jobs.

The government invoked the crime suppression act, banning all public meetings and marches and authorizing police to make arrests and conduct searches without warrants.

Two policemen were killed when nine men attacked a police station near the national stadium in Kingston, authorities said. Police said that the group had kidnapped two policemen earlier in the evening. The body of one of them was found shortly after the second policeman was released, officials said.

A woman died under the wheels of a hijacked bus yesterday. On Tuesday a boy was shot to death by police trying to remove a barricade. Officials said that police gunfire killed two men on Monday.

The incidents started after opposition groups called on the population to protest against government plans to raise gasoline prices. Crowds rampaged down the streets shouting, "The poor can't take no more." Demonstrators built barricades in the streets of Kingston and other cities.

Montego Bay and other winter resorts were cut off from the rest of Jamaica today by demonstrators who paralyzed tourism and mining, the island's two leading industries. Fearful tourists fled to airports to try to leave the island.

Bauxite Mining Disrupted

An average of 13 cents per gallon was added to the $1.83 gasoline price, and the government said that the price would go even higher later in the year to keep pace with crude oil price rises.

Mr. Manley said that the increase was required under terms of an International Monetary Fund loan to Jamaica. He said that the disturbances were costing the tourism industry millions of dollars a day in lost revenue.

Bauxite mining, Jamaica's main revenue source along with tourism, was disrupted this week by spontaneous strikes in support of the demonstrators, and at one point the staff at Kingston's main power plant failed to show up, causing widespread blackouts.

The opposition Jamaica Labor Party, which is pro-Western, met at its downtown Kingston headquarters yesterday to discuss the situation, but asserted that the meeting was disrupted by sniper fire from nearby trees. No one was hurt.

Opposition leader Edward Seaga accused the Manley government of hiring "armed thugs" to shoot at what he called peaceful anti-government protests. He said that Mr. Manley was trying to convert the police and the army into an arm of his own political party, the People's National Party, which is trying to steer Jamaica toward socialism.

On Anniversary of Chamorro Death

10,000 Nicaraguans Protest Peacefully

By Karen DeYoung

MANAGUA, Jan. 11 (WP)— More than 10,000 Nicaraguans yesterday peacefully protested here against the government with placards and chants calling for opposition unity and the fall of President Anastasio Somoza.

For the first time since widespread violence began here a year ago, erupting into a brief civil war last September, black and red flags of the Sandinista Liberation Front guerrillas were carried openly through the streets.

While some opposition leaders had anticipated a crowd approaching 100,000, many people reportedly stayed home out of fear that violence would break out between demonstrators and government troops.

No uniformed National Guard soldiers were seen in the vicinity during the demonstration. However, as the crowd dispersed at dusk, scattered shots rang out briefly, apparently from within groups of demonstrators walking home. Several soldiers in jeeps quickly arrived and shot into the air. Although one youth was reportedly wounded, the incidents apparently were brief.

Gen. Somoza had said that the government would not interfere with the protest, for which opposition politicians were granted a permit Tuesday.

Labor Leader Slain

Tight National Guard security that began on Monday appeared to have been lifted by midday. Last evening, however, Luis Medrano Flores, a 37-year-old labor leader, was shot to death in Managua by unidentified gunmen as he distributed leaflets advertising the demonstration.

Early yesterday, National Guard troops were seen pasting anti-guerrilla posters on the church where the demonstration was scheduled to begin and along the march route.

The son of an opposition leader and three men who arrived at daylight to tear down the signs were arrested by soldiers. They were released several hours later. The arrest of several men by the National Guard in outlying cities and slum areas around Managua has been reported throughout the week.

As yesterday's demonstration began, a Sandinista-National Guard clash was reported on Nicaragua's southern border with Costa Rica. The intensification of such attacks in recent weeks, along with heavy guerrilla fighting in northern Nicaragua, has led to a growing belief here that a long-awaited Sandinista offensive may soon begin.

Chamorro Death

Yesterday's demonstration commemorated the first anniversary of the slaying here of opposition newspaper publisher Pedro Juaquin Chamorro, whose death provided a catalyst for growing anti-Somoza sentiment.

In banner headlines yesterday, Mr. Chamorro's newspaper La Prensa vowed that the Somoza "regime killed his body, but Pedro Juaquin lives," and pledged that "Nicaragua will once again be a republic."

The newspaper also noted, as it has in a front-page box every day since Mr. Chamorro's death, that the murder remains unpunished. Four men who allegedly killed Mr. Chamorro as he was driving to work have never been brought to trial, although they were arrested soon after the killing. An alleged ringleader of the assassination plot remains unknown.

In Mr. Chamorro's memory, several thousand Nicaraguans crowded into a church in Managua yesterday for a mass celebrated by Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo, who last year joined political groups and guerrillas calling for Gen. Somoza's ouster.

At the end of the mass, those inside joined thousands more representing political, civic and labor groups gathered outside. Each group carried an identifying banner in the march to the cemetery where Mr. Chamorro is buried. Some groups carried Sandinista banners, and youths armed with cans of spray paint covered walls and cars parked along the route with guerrilla slogans.

U.S. and Turkey Holding Talks

ANKARA, Jan. 11 (AP) — U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher today opened talks with Turkish leaders on a wide range of topics that include Turkey's economic problems, bilateral ties, the Cyprus impasse and the possible return of Greece to NATO's military wing.

Mr. Christopher met with Premier Bulent Ecevit and Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun.

The premier said a new phase had started in U.S.-Turkish relations with the repeal of a congressional arms embargo last August. Referring to this, Mr. Christopher said that "1978 was a year when we removed some impediments to the relationship between the two countries."

Sheikh's Plane Is Held in U.S.

HOUSTON, Jan. 11 (AP) — A Houston aviation company says the president of the United Arab Emirates owes it $188,000 and the U.S. government is holding the sheikh's $7.5-million jet until he pays.

Tom Evans, president of Universal Weather and Aviation Inc. of Houston, filed a lien on the jet last week in federal court in Savannah, Ga., claiming Sheikh Zayed ben Sultan al-Nahyan owes him for fuel, parts, equipment and other services rendered.

The firm's attorney, Albert Wingate, said if payment is not received by Jan. 20, "a suit will be filed and a trial will be held to determine damages and prove the amount of the claim. Then we will have the right to sell the aircraft to collect."

San Jose Man Buying Foreign Soil To Resell to Nostalgic Americans

SAN JOSE, Calif., Jan. 11 (UPI) — Sherwood Goozee is buying up Ireland, England, Israel, Germany and Italy, and selling it in pots to Americans, at $4.95 each.

"The Europeans are buying up the United States and I'm buying up Europe — a little bit at a time," Mr. Goozee, a real estate broker, says only half in jest.

Mr. Goozee is importing cubic yards of earth and selling it in little cups, with colors and flags depicting the country of origin and a certificate to authenticate its origin.

Seventy million U.S. citizens have roots somewhere in Europe, he said, and many long for a little piece of sod from Killarney, or soil from Genoa, Hamburg, the English Midlands, or Tel Aviv.

Mr. Goozee says he got the idea while on a holiday last year. "I was traveling in Europe and went to the gravesite of great grandfather near Dover, England," he said. "I brought some soil home for my dad. He liked it and I thought, 'There must be a lot of people who would like to get dirt from their homeland.' It's against the law to bring it in unless it's been sterilized."

He has spent nearly a year and $25,000 in marketing the pots of soil in California and in Reno, Nev.

Gacy Says 'Not Guilty' To Illinois Murders

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP) — John Gacy Jr., who reportedly has confessed to 32 sex-related slayings, entered not guilty pleas yesterday to each of seven murder charges contained in a grand jury indictment.

Cook County sheriff's investigators have found the bodies and skeletal remains of 26 young men beneath the floor of Gacy's house in excavations begun Dec. 21, when the building contractor was arrested.

'Not Imminent,' MIT Group Says

Threat of 'Beam' Weapon Exaggerated, Study Says

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (WP) — The idea of shooting down incoming missiles with a beam of charged atomic particles is still "in the realm of science fiction," according to four Massachusetts Institute of Technology physicists who released a 71-page report on the subject yesterday.

Bernard Feld, one of the authors, said, "Practical particle-beam weapons do not appear to be appreciably more imminent than they were when first fictionally placed in the hands of Buck Rogers."

The MIT report comes at a time when dire warnings are being sounded about Soviet progress on these so-called particle-beam weapons.

Retired Maj. Gen. George Keegan, former Air Force chief of intelligence, in discussing beam weapons on a recent U.S. television program, said, "We are entering an era of space war technology which will completely invalidate the strategy of defense of this nation of the last 20 years."

'Lightning Bolt'

He said the proton beam that the Russians are working on "would simulate a bolt of lightning" and would destroy U.S. warheads in a nuclear war. He has predicted that the Russians will have a beam weapon as early as 1983.

Aviation Week magazine has claimed in a series of articles that the Soviet Union is making significant strides in beam technology.

Mr. Feld said in an interview that the Keegan and Aviation Week reports are "tremendously exaggerated."

The MIT report, in challenging the alarms about beam weapons, supports the Pentagon's go-slow approach.

The Pentagon has been spending $16 million to $20 million a year on exploring beam technology, less than the cost of a single modern fighter plane.

Kostos Tsipis, one of the report's authors, said that the Pentagon's particle-beam research is "interesting physics" but is far from being applicable to a weapon.

Scientists agree that an atom-smashing machine — called an accelerator — can reduce a stream of charged particles that start out focused like a flashlight beam. But turning that beam into a death ray is something else again.

The MIT physicists said that a beam of charged particles falls apart shortly after leaving the accelerator and hitting the air outside, robbing it of destructive power.

Although an electron beam might be produced to bore a hole in the atmosphere for a death ray to race through, the physicists said, an enemy could foil it with such relatively simple measures as fog, chaff or decoy warheads.

In space, a charged beam of electrons, protons or ions would not hold together and also would be deflected from its target by the geomagnetic field, they said.

Easily Countered

If an uncharged, neutral atomic beam were produced for space warfare, MIT said, it could be countered easily.

The study group — comprised of MIT physicists George Bekefi and John Parmentola along with Mr. Feld and Mr. Tsipis — said that atomic beams would be impractical for these specific roles, citing the flaws:

- *Missile defense.* Radars that would have to be used for anti-ballistic-missile beam weapons based on land could be destroyed by the attacker, making the beam weapons themselves useless.
- *Ship defense.* It would be difficult for the beam to hit an incoming Cruise missile, especially if the intruder took evasive action. The beam also could be foiled by explosives that rippled the air, by smoke and by decoy missiles.
- *Space warfare.* Beam weapons deployed in space would be easy to destroy or disable, by exploding devices near them or cutting their vital links to ground control stations.

Since there are cheaper and better weapons available for those jobs, the report said, "it appears unwise and wasteful to expend sums for the development of particle-beam weapons."

The report, entitled "Particle-Beam Weapons," and distributed by MIT's program in Science and Technology for International Security, concluded:

"There is serious doubt whether the necessary fire control and beam control systems needed for a weapon are technically feasible." Add to that the ease with which an enemy could foil a beam weapon, and "one is forced to the conclusion that in all probability such a system is not a realistic prospect and that, with the current technological horizon that extends to more than a dozen years into the future, such a system could not advance beyond a possible prototype accelerator model."

A. Balachova, Ballerina of Czars, Dies at 91

PARIS, Jan. 11 (AP) — Alexandra Balachova, 91, one of the last prima ballerinas of czarist Russia, has died in a rest home near Paris, friends said today.

She died Jan. 5 and was buried in the Russian cemetery here Tuesday.

One of her greatest roles was in "La Fille Mal Gardee," which she danced at the Bolshoi in Mosocw before World War I, and later throughout Europe.

A refugee from the Bolshevik Revolution, she was a ballet teacher in Paris from 1928 to 1972.

Dr. H. Houston Meritt

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (Reuters) — Dr. H. Houston Merritt, 78, a neurologist who helped develop dilantin, the most widely used drug in the treatment of epilepsy, died here Tuesday night, a hospital spokesman said.

Czech Terrorists Get Jail Terms

PRAGUE, Jan. 11 (UPI) — A district court at Hradec Kralove sentenced six terrorists to prison terms of up to 14 years for trying to blackmail the Czechoslovak government, it was announced today.

The defendants, led by Rostislav Foltyn, 36, had demanded 1.5 million West German marks (about $800,000) and a helicopter to escape to West Germany, threatening to blow up a large industrial plant if the demands were not met.

The threat was made last fall in a letter, said the announcement, which did not say how the six were arrested. Nor did it identify the other five persons sentenced beyond stating that they were all "youngsters." Mr. Foltyn was sentenced to 14 years; the others were given terms totaling 28½ years.

ADVERTISING SALES

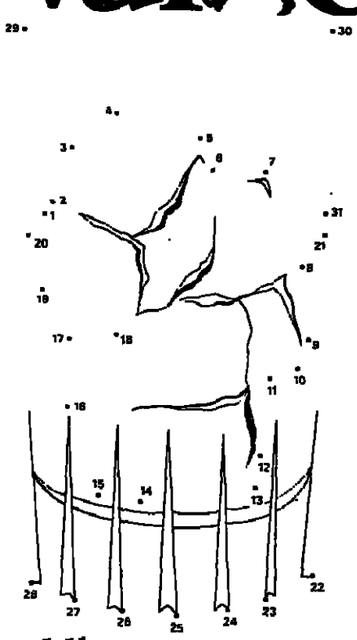
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Friday, January 12, 1979

F-15 Diplomacy

The sale of U.S. F-15 fighters to Saudi Arabia has stirred up considerable opposition in the United States. Part of this is due to hostility toward the arms trade in general; part because the sale to Saudi Arabia gave additional strength to the Arab states opposing Israel. And now some F-15s, with a number of U.S. Air Force personnel, will fly to Saudi Arabia later this month for what is described as a brief visit.

* * *

This gives the F-15, which is itself a very complex piece of military machinery, a complex role in diplomacy. The original sale was, doubtless, a gesture toward a state which is fairly moderate on Israeli affairs, and pro-Western in the global strategy that focuses on oil and the Horn of Africa. The impending visit of the U.S. airplanes and crews to Saudi Arabia comes closer to the pre-1914 gunboat diplomacy, but since it is primarily intended to bring assurance to Saudi Arabia rather than threaten any particular state, the move is less disturbing than would have been the case if the fighters were flown to, say, Tehran.

* * *

The world in which gunboat diplomacy played a vital role is quite different from the world of 1979. Then armed vessels of the developed nations might seize the customs house of an under-developed nation and extract money owed to them. Or a German naval vessel in a Moroccan port — simply sitting there — could create a European crisis. Sometimes the gunboats sent landing parties ashore; sometimes they bombarded local forts. But generally the ships met few obstacles: among the smaller states there was not enough armament, not enough national spirit, to put up much resistance.

Today, the collapse of the old imperialism reflects the power that can be exerted, even by smaller, under-developed states. Vietnam was only one case in point. And today, rather than land an expeditionary force to maintain the shah in power in Iran — where such massive opposition has developed among the people against their ruler — the United States reassures Saudi Arabia by an aerial demonstration.

* * *

Whether this will really affect events in the critical Iranian-Arabian-African Horn region is far from clear. Much still depends on what direction the new Iranian government will take when securely in office, how relations between Ethiopia and Somalia develop; what course the Islamic states pursue as more and more of them are impelled into their religious form of socialism or nationalism. But, at any rate, the journey of the fighter planes is less of a trigger than the journeys of the gunboats in their time. And this comes partly from the fact that governments today, even revolutionary ones, are more conscious of the need for multinational cooperation than when there were a number of powers, all competitive, all greedy for land or markets.

Teng's Taiwan Doctrine

China's Teng Hsiao-ping showed considerable flexibility in sketching, for a delegation of U.S. senators, an autonomous future for Taiwan. He said the island could retain its government and armed forces indefinitely along with its non-Communist social and economic system. And while China would continue to assert sovereignty over Taiwan, there was no timetable for its integration with the Communist mainland.

* * *

It is important to note, however, that Teng was not thus promising to leave Taiwan alone. The loose arrangement he proposed would require negotiations between Peking and the Nationalists on Taiwan, meaning acknowledgement by the Nationalists that China has been at least technically "reunified." They could not claim to be an independent Republic of China or the rightful government of all China. Even if Teng's offer has no other hidden conditions, it would require President Chiang Ching-kuo and his associates in the Taiwan administration to consider some painful steps.

There will be a strong and natural temptation for the Taiwan leaders, backed by some Americans, to spurn Teng's proposal. In the short run, this looks safe because China does not appear at present to have the means to deprive Taiwan of its independence. But if over a period of time the Nationalists fail to enter into negotiations with Peking, their present safety may disappear. As Teng was careful to warn, an indefinite delay in the start of negotiations would sooner or later cause China to resort to force.

We suspect that this is threat and prediction in equal measure. What the United States has hoped to achieve for Taiwan, even in breaking off the treaty ties of a generation, is an autonomous existence, a continuing high standard of living that depends on a free economy and a reasonable guarantee against conquest — the very things Teng seems to have in mind. Since 1972, however, the United States has also agreed with *both* of the rival Chinese governments that Taiwan is part of China and that there is only one China. Since then, too, the United States has opposed any settlement by force and urged eventual negotiation.

* * *

Ideally, reunification over a long period could limit the pain for the people of Taiwan. Teng pointed a way without breaching the assumptions on which Carter recognized Peking. But for that process to develop, the Taiwan regime will have to conclude one day that it prefers to negotiate for a separate identity rather than on another day to have to fight for it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Beagle Channel Dispute

Argentina and Chile have just done something brave and constructive. Rather than go to war over the Beagle Channel, which lies at the southern tip of their 2,500-mile border, they have agreed to submit their dispute to mediation by a representative of Pope John Paul II. Both countries have military regimes, and troubled regimes, and on each count the temptation surely was strong to play the nationalistic card and to posture, if not actually to fight. Yet they have committed themselves to seek a peaceful way.

The dispute itself centers on a handful of barren islands in and about the border (drawn in 1881) in the Beagle Channel. In the 1960s, Chile claimed some of these islands, Argentina objected, and they agreed to submit the question of the exact border to international arbitration. As the arbitration proceeded, the enflaming notion spread that the economic stakes might turn out to be immense, since the winner could draw a line out 200 miles to create an "economic zone" as many other nations were doing, and reap whatever oil and other minerals might eventually be found therein. When, after many years, the arbitrators last summer ruled for Chile, Argentina rejected their judgment. Its sensitivity to the resultant criticism presumably affected its readiness to accept papal mediation now. Chile, confident of its case, naturally preferred mediation to being invaded. Both countries, one suspects, were ready to be rescued from the excesses of their own pride.

* * *

The pope has more going for him than his moral authority in two heavily Catholic countries. His approach is different. The arbitrators addressed just the narrow legal issue of the border. The pope's mediator is empowered to address whatever other aspects of the issue, including access to offshore resources, he finds necessary to get the two countries to live as good neighbors. It is an intriguing experiment in peacemaking. We hope John Paul II pulls it off.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Hanoi's Imperialism

Hanoi's military machine has again proved its efficiency, though it is another question whether it will have brought peace to Cambodia, and if so, for how long? The Chinese attempt to keep Hanoi's hands off its southern neighbor seems to have failed for the time being, but means of applying economic and other pressure will no doubt present themselves in the future. For the Russians, on the other hand, what currently looks like a victory may turn out to bring less than joy later on. The more so, since Moscow is a long way away from Indohina. Meanwhile, the West can continue to meditate on whether earlier U.S. presidents were right or wrong in seeking to preserve South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia from the consequences of Ho Chi Minh's vision.

— *From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

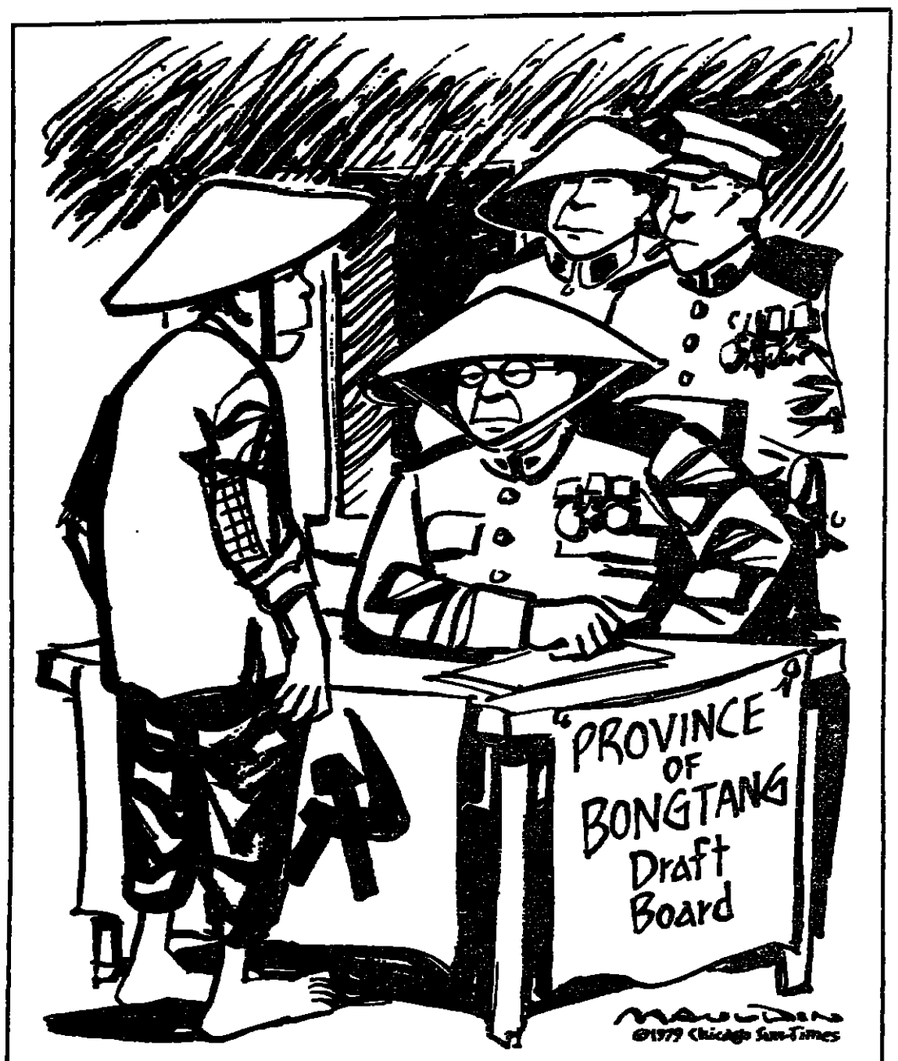
January 12, 1904

LONDON — Gen. Egerton, commanding the British forces in Somaliland has inflicted upon the troops of the insurgent leader known as the "Mad Mullah" the heaviest defeat they have yet sustained at the hands of the British. Yesterday morning the British, 3,200 strong, advanced upon the post held by 5,000 dervishes. The latter attempted to charge, but were mown down by volleys from the infantry, while the mounted troops attacked them in flank. The natives broke and fled, pursued for miles by the mounted troops. Two British soldiers and 1,000 natives were killed.

Fifty Years Ago

January 12, 1929

PARIS — U.S. prosperity is ruining the theatrical business, according to Martin Beck, a New York producer. "You know what I mean," said Mr. Beck, genially chewing his cigar in his hotel room while waiting for his baggage. "Heaven knows when my baggage will arrive, and I'm getting a real kick out of this primitive sensation of being deprived of something. Now that sensation is the basis of a good theater-going public. Americans make all the money they want and can afford to divorce; how can theaters survive under such circumstances?"



'I've Been Advised to Stay Out of Land Wars in Asia.'

'Basic' vs. 'Baroque' Worries

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The persistent U.S. belief is that Western Europe is politically unstable. This conviction goes back at least to 1914 and is all but unshakable. It even is part of our American sense of ourselves: U.S. politics are stable and Europe's unstable because the United States is the society which has succeeded old Europe. That idea is bred in an American. But it could hardly be more wrong as a guide to Western Europe today, which suffers not from internal instability and disagreement but, probably, from too much agreement. There is a West European consensus of basic belief about the organization of society which is all but total.

To say this is to speak of the essentials of the European situation, not, obviously, of the surface. Of course there are serious problems and quarrels within Western Europe today; but they do not shake the fundamental consensus of belief on social and even political values. There is unemployment everywhere and a troubling level of inflation nearly everywhere. There is violence of two kinds, that of the regional autonomists and that of the Red Brigades — of which, more in a moment. The Portuguese still are sorting out their national ambitions after 40 years of Prof. Salazar's paternalist dictatorship and a searing colonial war. The Italians have a deep problem of political structures maladapted to the needs of modern Italian society. Britain has a maladapted modern economy. Britain also shares with West Germany a certain loss of confidence in its national destiny, an uncertainty about where it wants now to go. Belgium has its endless struggle between linguistic communities, embittered — just as in Canada — by past injustice. France's internal politics still suffers an ideological hangover from the past, with the French left still fairly uncritically devoted to Marxism. As a phrase from the Socialist Party's current internal debate has it, the French left still is obsessed with the Mass in Latin.

Amazing Agreement

But all of this conceals amazing agreement. It conceals a really remarkable lack of grave internal problems in Western Europe. Years ago, Robert Benton and David Newman published a joking list of "basic" worries contrasted with "baroque" ones. It was, in fact, a useful distinction. War and peace, the threat of Soviet invasion, world economic collapse, are basic worries. Starvation, breadlines, runaway inflation, are basic problems. Revolutionary movements, collapsing governments, concentration camps, torture, are basic problems. But linguistic disputes, argument over the proper power of trade unions or multinational corporations, sectarian debates among democratic socialists, the problems of financing the public sector, even unemployment and inflation at the levels we now experience, with today's safeguards and levels of insurance, are not basic problems. They constitute baroque worries — by comparison with the other kind. We can afford them. We could even solve them. Not even terrorism for the sake of Basque or Corsican autonomy, or for a united Ireland, makes a truly basic problem except for those with the misfortune to be killed or mutilated by the gunmen and bombers.

Lucky

Western Europe today is extravagantly lucky. After 50 years of catastrophic European internal wars there have been 30 years of peace. Originally it was a peace of exhaustion, but it has also proven to be a peace of creativity, originality, and great social progress. This in part has been due to the simple success of the Western economy over these years, which has brought ordinary people good homes, plumbing, kitchen appliances and washing machines, cars, paid vacations at the seaside. It has given Europeans universal free education of a high standard, access to music, paintings and books, even intelligent television (not, alas, a transatlantic achievement). Finally, and crucially, it has provided health, employment, and retirement insurance at levels which remove, for most people in most circumstances, the risk of personal ruin.

But it has also come from a very wide agreement among West Europeans on what they want. Conservatives, Christian Democrats, the businessmen's parties, Social Democrats and Socialists in Europe share a remarkably wide platform on matters of social and economic policy. On these matters, their arguments mostly are ones of degree, not principle.

But so much agreement and so comfortable a way of life can itself be a danger. Dissent is deprived of a language, and dissent always exists — except that today it runs increasingly in nonpolitical channels. Anodyne society blunts feeling, or sends it in unexpected directions. This is the significance of terrorism of the kind practiced by the Red Brigades and the Baader-Meinhof gang. Their purpose is simply to convulse society so thoroughly that an apocalypse will arrive, which they cannot describe, but which they rigorously believe will render people ultimately happy.

In the past, political struggle dealt with power, money, private and public advantage. Now happiness is on the political agenda. Welfare society can now afford the existential problems. This is one of the reasons the United States has its cults and Western Europe its terrorists. We discover that happiness carries its own corrective.

Return of Sihanouk, Cambodian Symbol

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The instant transformation of Prince Norodom Sihanouk from prisoner to international spokesman is one of the most amazing events on the world scene in a long time. There he suddenly was, in Peking, as voluble and candid as ever, speaking for the collapsed Pol Pot regime at a five-hour press conference but condemning the cruelties it had visited on his people.

Cambodians had had no right to communicate with each other, he said, or to travel or practice their religion. And beyond that, the Pol Pot Communists had denied "the basic rights of humanity: the right to be loved, to choose your wife freely and to be with your wife and children all the time, to have classical justice, with lawyers, to be judged publicly."

Sihanouk has always been an extraordinary figure, a man of surprises. But his re-emergence reminds us that he is something much more than an eccentric statesman. To a profound degree, Cambodia's fate has been identified with him.

While in Power

While he was in power, Cambodia avoided the worst of the misery that afflicted the rest of Indochina. Sihanouk's position was inconsistent, his maneuvering inglorious. At one time or another he infuriated all parties to the Vietnam war. But he managed somehow to protect Cambodia.

Since his fall, nearly nine years ago, Cambodia has suffered worse calamities than just about any country on earth: a vicious civil war, heavy U.S. bombing, government by a band of remorseless zealots and now occupation by its ancient enemy, Vietnam. And the suffering is almost certainly not ended.

The terrible thing about that history is that it might have been avoided. There was a chance, indeed more than one chance, to save Cambodia the only way it could be saved: by restoring Sihanouk to some effective role. The responsibility for missing those chances lies in good part with two Americans: Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger.

The first chance came immediately after the rightist coup that overthrew Sihanouk on March 18, 1970. He was abroad at the time, visiting Peking and Moscow with the aim — so ironic in retrospect — of getting help in persuading the Vietnamese Communists to leave Cambodia alone.

French Proposal

There was a real possibility then of bringing Sihanouk back to Phnom Penh, where he still had great popular support. The French proposed quick international action, perhaps following the pattern of events in Laos in 1964. Then a joint demarche by the United States, France, Britain and the Soviet Union had undone a rightist coup and restored the neutralist government of Souvanna Phouma to power.

But the Nixon administration was not interested in restoring Sihanouk. It thought relations would be easier with the new regime under Lon Nol. And it saw a golden opportunity to attack the Vietnamese Communists in the Cambodian border areas they used as sanctuaries.

On April 30, 1970, U.S. forces invaded Cambodia. U.S. experts had warned Kissinger that the invasion would have disastrous effects on Cambodia and widen the Indochina war. He told them that they were not "manly" enough, that their views showed "the cowardice of the Eastern Establishment."

Nixon said the United States would not "expand the war into Cambodia" or become involved in the internal Cambodian struggle. It was one of his most brazen lies. Within a week, Kissinger's deputy Alexander Haig, was in Phnom Penh planning military liaison with Lon Nol. And U.S. planes soon began bombing in support of his government.

The Bombing

Over the next three years — until Congress legislated an end on August 15, 1973 — U.S. planes dropped 442,735 tons of bombs on Cambodia. The bombing reduced much of what had been a rich agricultural countryside to charred wasteland and half the population became refugees. The Khmer Rouge rebels grew in strength.

According to Sihanouk, he made two attempts between 1970 and early 1973 to meet Kissinger and discuss a way out. The proposals were forwarded by the Chinese premier, Chou En-lai, who warned the United States that the longer the war went on, the harsher the Khmer Rouge would be when they won. Kissinger refused to see Sihanouk.

The reappearance of Sihanouk makes one wonder whether Henry Kissinger admits, even to himself, any regrets about a Cambodia policy that brought political defeat for the West and human disaster for Cambodia. The next time Kissinger is on NBC-TV, which pays him to appear, might someone brave enough to ask him how he justifies the results of his "manly" policy on Cambodia?

But Sihanouk should be a reminder to the Vietnamese, too. They have removed the bestial Pol Pot government, and they are the effective military power now; but can they really hope to rule Cambodia without paying a heavy, continuing price?

Sihanouk says he is finished with politics. But I think no government in Phnom Penh can have legitimacy without his support. And now, before, he is the one Cambodian who might be able to keep the country effectively independent of Vietnamese domination.

Science: Society's New Crutch

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — It may be that beyond what the polls can detect there exists a lot of additional queasiness about the state of the world, because suddenly there is a booming proliferation of interest in what has come to be contemporary society's crutch of last resort — science.

A good measure of this is to be found in the publishing industry. There, in just the past year or so, a great deal of cautiously managed money has been thrown into undertakings that essentially boil down to selling the public simplified explanations of what establishment science claims to know about this puzzling world. Even for the prospering publishing industry, the science boom is startling, especially since there was no dearth of publications in this field.

Thriving Market

Nonetheless, The New York Times in November began publication of a separate science section with its regular Tuesday edition. Long in the works, The Times' section made its debut only a few months after the first appearance of a new monthly, Omni, a creation of the Penthouse publishing empire. Described as a magazine of "science and science fiction," Omni, at $2 per copy, recorded a million newsstand sales in its first month, and even drew a letter of praise from Philip Handler, president of the National Academy of Sciences, the citadel of orthodox science.

Meanwhile, the British weekly Economist, after surveying the interests of its readers, recently added a regular science and technology section to its worldwide coverage of political and business affairs. At the American Association for the Advancement of Science — publishers of the century-old professional weekly, Science — a new monthly intended for nonscientists interested in science is in an advanced state of preparation. Time Inc. is at work on a monthly scientific magazine and expects to have a prototype completed by spring. And, at about that time, CBS plans to complet a pilot of a half-hour TV science "magazine."

Last Frontier

The thriving market has also benefited existing publications. For example, Science News, a weekly that provides reliable, high school level news about science and technology, was near bankruptcy in the early part of this decade. Several years ago, however, it was reprieved by the boom, and its circulation has gone from 120,000 in 1975 to 175,000 at present.

An overly simple explanation for this surge of new ventures is that serious treatment of science and related matters is the last frontier for an industry that has otherwise exploited every potential audience, from celebrity oglers to devotees of jogging. Furthermore, as the recent scuttling of New Times magazine suggests, the public isn't keen for probing political analyses and institution knocking. Therefore, in this view of the matter, science is a natural growth area, drawing on the "gee-whiz" attitude that most laymen feel toward the mysteries of research, and doing so in a nonpartisan, guilt-free, sit-back-and-be-amazed fashion. Looked at this way, the interest in science represents a blend of curiosity and respectable escapism.

Research Budgets

Beyond that composite interpretation, however, it may be worth considering the possibility that the growth of popular appetite for lucid descriptions and explanations of modern research and its findings actually represents something else: A kind of disillusionment with kooky, fad explanations of what the world is all about, and a quest for reliable, enduring understandings. Admittedly, astrology still outsells pop explanations of molecular biology, but the marketplace trends can properly be called extraordinary.

Off in the political realm, it should be noted, the popular turn to science is currently being matched in several nations by outbreak of government concern about the adequacy of support for research. Budget-cutting Jimmy Carter has repeatedly insisted that basic research, virtually alone among the inventory of federally assisted activities, must be guaranteed substantial growth above the inflation rate, because, as he has often claimed, it can uniquely contribute to the solution of many problems. And the governments of France, Britain and Italy, all acting independently, and in the context of austerity budgets, have recently decided to increase "real" spending on science.

Given the choice, it is preferable to have more rather than less research and also expanded public understanding of its performance and consequences. The danger, however, is that in the quest for solutions to what are fundamentally political and social problems, the gusher of interest in science might simply lead to swapping one set of witch doctors for another.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Letters

Big Brother

The letter of young Sylvia Lewis (IHT, Dec. 14) asking if Guyana wasn't worse than Watergate requires a basic answer.

The illegal acts of Watergate — putting aside the "cover-up" and "hanging tough" which attempted to obstruct justice — were a monstrous threat to the privacy of U.S. citizens. . . . With the break-ins authorized by the Nixon staff, Big Brother with his see-in television was beginning to become a reality. Had the U.S. people not heroically thrown him out of office, he could have destroyed forever our ability to choose between right and wrong.

The Jonestown cult "business" and other cults are bad all right, but the right to a free life for millions of us was threatened by the Watergate criminality. Miss Lewis has apparently not read George Orwell's "1984" (nor have millions of adults). I recommend the book to her and her friends and their parents so that they may be more fully aware of the insidious danger that was Watergate and still is by the use of governmental institutions for private political power.

ANDREW SIMPSON.
Cadiz, Spain.

Soggy Ideas

From Anatole Broyard's review (IHT, Dec. 30-31), Meyer Schapiro's "Modern Art" book sounds like a real turkey.

Can warmed-over Freud and cute mind gymnastics really turn on anybody except specialists and anal intellectuals — (the very people who should be deprogrammed)?

If works aren't made intelligently enough to speak for themselves, they still deserve the broadest interruptions, not just the same little intimidating claptrap that's been stuffing up the world of aesthetics for it seems like forever.

Cezanne's apples as disguised women, Van Gogh crushed between planes of his canvases — reading this makes me want to rush out into the Seine and let it burst over me like a thousand soggy ideas on art!

SACHA GUERARD.
Paris.

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U.S. Program Cuts Relapse Rate

Drug, Therapy Plan Aid Schizophrenics

By Lois Timnick

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11 — A treatment program for schizophrenics devised by a team of University of California-Los Angeles psychologists has dramatically reduced the expected relapse rate and enabled them to live and function in the community.

The therapy combines "socking" schizophrenic patients with high doses of a drug called fluphenazine enanthate and then, when their severe symptoms subside, plunging the patient and his family into six weeks of crisis psychotherapy.

It was used on 25 young schizophrenics at the Ventura, Calif., Mental Health Center, and none of the 23 who completed the program had to be rehospitalized in the following six months. The national average relapse rate is 45 percent.

These results, reported in the Archives of General Psychiatry, are significant because the outlook for most schizophrenics is far from rosy. Although the disorder affects about 2 million in the United States and fills most of this country's mental-hospital beds, little is known about what causes the brain's chemistry to go awry, creating bizarre throughts, delusions and hallucinations. Both inherited susceptibility and early environment appear to be involved.

[A California geneticist, Dr. David Comings, reports in the current British journal Nature that he has identified a mutant gene that could be a cause of schizophrenia, as well as alchoholism and multiple sclerosis.]

6-Month Rehospitalization

And although the advent of antipsychotic drugs has shortened hospital stays to an average of 14 days and emptied wards, nearly half of all schizophrenic patients return to hospitals within six months after being discharged, most of them within the first six weeks.

Briefly hospitalized patients — who are certainly "better" but far from "well" — are especially vulnerable if dumped back into the same environment that triggered their breakdown in the first place. And they tend to quit taking their drugs. The UCLA treatment appears to have solved both these problems.

"Patients often leave a mental-health center confused, hostile and disorganized and won't follow a voluntary regimen," said the study's principal investigator, psychologist Michael Goldstein.

They may feel they do not need the drugs anymore or dislike the idea of being dependent on them. They may suffer physical side effects such as a peculiar gait and muscle tremors, or experience subjective reactions like a dampening of their emotions, a slowing of their thoughts, a feeling that they are not quite alive. Yet without their maintenance medication, they are likely to develop schizophrenic symptoms again.

Long-Acting Drug

To get around the problem of drug compliance, the team substituted a long-acting injectable drug for the usual oral phenothiazine. Both types work by blocking the action of one of the brain's chemical messengers, dopamine, but the injected fluphenazine (Prolixin) enanthate had to be given only once every two weeks. The patients also received medication to minimize the side effects.

Family therapy, often scoffed at by those who buy the biological explanation of schizophrenia, was aimed at providing support both for the patient and the people he lives with and to help both know what to expect. A therapist met weekly with the patient and any family members who were available and willing.

The delusions and hallucinations may have faded, but the schizophrenic may still be agitated, unable to sleep and extremely anxious when he first comes home. Yet the fact that he has been in the hospital for only a few days somehow carries the message that he must be well now — and the family may be angry at finding this is not so.

In such situations, conventional psychotherapy that focuses on relationships and how each person affects the other would be useless. That can come later; the immediate problem is how to cope with and smooth the patient's re-entry into the family and community.

Family Acceptance

And this involves an acceptance on both sides that he has been psychotic, or "crazy," and an effort to learn from the breakdown rather than to gloss over it and pretend it never happened.

Mr. Goldstein explained: "They have to accept that there's been a major illness, a breakdown in functioning, a psychosis, and relax their time expectations. The patient may want to go back to work or school right away; this may not be a good idea."

The stresses that set him or her off in the first place — what scientists call precipitating events — need to be pinpointed and avoided in the next few weeks. Future stresses have to be anticipated, and both sides need to develop strategies for dealing with them better the next time.

4 Treatments

The drug-family therapy combination was one of four treatments tried on 104 schizophrenics admitted to the Ventura center between 1972 and 1976; 96 of them completed the program. Participation was voluntary and required the consent of both the patient and a relative. All were young, average age 23, and were being hospitalized for the first or second time.

Twenty-two percent of the 23 who received therapy but low doses (one-quarter milliliter) of the drug had to be re-admited during the subsequent six months. Fourteen percent of the 29 who got high doses (1 milliliter) of the drug — but no therapy — relapsed. And 48 percent of those who got no therapy and only low doses of the drug were rehospitalized.

Therapy seemed to help regardless of drug dose during the first six weeks, especially in making patients less withdrawn and anxious. But at six months, disordered thinking was relieved only in those who had received an adequate drug dose and were able to use the therapy offered.

The patients will be followed for five years in an attempt to measure the therapy's long-term effects and the quality of life of those who manage to remain outside the hospital.

© Los Angeles Times



Associated Press

DUET ON ICE — Chinese youth gets helping shoulder from his girlfriend as he learns to skate on a Peking lake.

Elderly Pray, Young Waver

U.S.S.R. Curbs, Shows Off Its Large Moslem Minority

By David K. Shipler

KHIVA, U.S.S.R. (NYT) — The minarets were silent, and no mournful chanting calls to worship echoed in the ancient streets. At the doorway of a 14th-century mausoleum, a Moslem woman appeared wrapped in bright shawls and followed by four boys. She removed her shoes and went inside to pray.

The boys hesitated at the threshold. Two older ones reached to untie their shoes, then stopped, straightened and peered uncertainly into the cool darkness where the woman, perhaps their grandmother, was kneeling. The boys gazed around uncomfortably, shifting from foot to foot. At last they went in, with shoes on, and squatted just inside the door.

The scene could symbolize religious life in Soviet Central Asia, with the elderly praying to Allah and the young hesitating on the threshold of their people's traditional faith.

Of all the religions in the Soviet Union that coexist uneasily with communism, Islam is the most sensitive in Moscow's foreign affairs. Eager for good relations with Moslem countries, Moscow goes to considerable lengths to demonstrate that Islam thrives in the Soviet Union.

The authorities have managed to keep Soviet Moslems isolated from conservative Islamic movements elsewhere in the world, most notably in neighboring Iran. The conservative trends appear to have had no impact here; religious leaders who were asked about such movements displayed virtually no understanding of them. When told of the trends, they replied defensively that Islam had no conflict with modernity, did not advocate the veil for women, and was consistent with science.

Glossy Monthly

As part of the Soviet propaganda effort, the grand mufti of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, Sheikh Ziyautdin Babakhanov, travels frequently, visiting Moslem countries and attending international Islamic conferences. Moslem delegations from the Middle East are invited to the Soviet Union and guided hospitably through the state-approved apparatus of Islam.

The visitors' favorable comments are published in a glossy, full-color monthly, Moslems of the Soviet East, which is government-financed and printed in Arabic, English, French and Uzbek. The public-relations campaign has failed to win long-sought diplomatic recognition from the Islamic monarchy of Saudi Arabia.

A recent trip through eight cities of Soviet Central Asia produced a complex picture — that of a religion suspended between the resilient traditions of centuries and the modern anonymity of urban life, that of a people drawn to worship by faith and habit and driven away by the state's propaganda and pressure.

For Islam, the result seems to be about the same as for other religions under the Soviet regime. The elderly practice fairly freely, but the young and middle-aged, vulnerable at a score of pressure points in schools and on jobs, must take risks and make compromises to be observant Moslems. The religion is tolerated only as long as it can be contained.

One method of containment is the prohibition of religious instruction. Under Soviet law, children may be taught religion only at home, while atheistic materialism abounds in school and in youth organizations, such as the Pioneers and the Young Communist League (Komsomol), to which virtually all children belong.

'Dark Forces'

Local Communist Party units actively promote atheism, not only in schools, newspapers and exhibits at former mosques, but also by usurping old customs, creating new rituals extolling Soviet life, and enlisting elder *aksakals*, or venerable storytellers, to talk about "the falseness of religious concepts, the futility and harm in the worship of dark forces invented by clergymen for their own enrichment," according to the Tashkent newspaper Pravda Vostoka.

In other ways, too, Islam is controlled. In recent years, the government has done extensive restoration of Islamic schools, mosques, mausoleums and minarets as tourist attractions, but functioning mosques have remained small and sometimes shabby, usually tucked away in narrow alleys behind unmarked gates.

The state has allowed a few new mosques to be opened as a concession to relations with Arab countries and to the high population growth in Central Asia. Still, official figures show only about 200 major mosques for all of Central Asia's more than 20 million people of Moslem background. There are two in Samarkand, which has a population of over 500,000; none in Ashkhabad, with 300,000; five in Dushanbe, with 500,000; one in Urgench, with 97,000, and 13 in and near Tashkent, a city of 1.8 million.

Following Engine Explosion

U.S. Space Shuttle Launch Is Delayed

By Thomas O'Toole

HOUSTON, Jan. 11 (WP) — The first launch of the space shuttle will be delayed five to six weeks because of the explosion last month of one of its engines during a ground test-firing.

"We've suspended testing until we make some fixes in the engines we still have," program manager Robert Thompson said at the Johnson Space Center. "But barring unforeseen difficulties, we still think we can stick to the 1979 timetable and get the shuttle into orbit before the year is out."

The maiden voyage of the shuttle had been planned for Sept. 28, a schedule that is no longer possible because of the explosion Dec. 27 at the space agency's test centers near Bay St. Louis, Miss.

The delay will be expensive, mostly because the shuttle payroll will have to be met for an additional five to six weeks before the first launch. The payroll runs $5 million a day.

The engine that blew up had been running for 255 seconds when a turbopump feeding oxygen to the combustion chamber overheated, caught fire and then exploded. The accident took place during the sixth firing of the engine.

Space agency engineers were that same day inspecting another engine that had been test-fired for 2,000 seconds. On breaking the engine down, they noticed that a metal sleeve between the valve and bellows in the pump was showing signs of wear.

Mr. Thompson said that frictional overheating on some metal parts can cause the metal to burn. He said engine experts have concluded that that was the cause of the explosion on Dec. 27.

The repairs that will have to be made to the engine are minor, Mr. Thompson said. The sleeve will have to be strengthened and built to have a tighter fit between the valve and bellows. All 12 engines will be repaired.

The shuttle engine is the most advanced rocket engine ever built. Made to burn supercold liquid hydrogen and oxygen, the engine's high-speed turbine blades spin at 36,000 revolutions per minute. The amount of energy released during combustion in a single engine is the equivalent of 60,000 horsepower.

U.S. Town Evacuated

STURGEON, Mo., Jan. 11 (AP) — The 800 residents of this central Missouri town were evacuated early today after a freight train tank car carrying a caustic, flammable substance — carbolic acid — ruptured. No injuries were reported.

Guerrillas Arrested In Zambia Rampage

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 11 (AP) — Twelve gunmen believed to have belonged to Joshua Nkomo's Zambia-based Zimbabwe African People's Union have been arrested by Zambian forces after reports of murders, rapes and beatings of civilians east of here.

The men, all found heavily armed with Soviet-supplied weapons, were seized after troops began escorting travelers along the highway from Lusaka to Malawi on Tuesday to protect them against ambushes. Informed sources sais that some guerrillas had rebelled against Mr. Nkomo.

2 Israeli Youths Handcuff Police In Amsterdam, Steal Arms, Flee

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 11 (UPI) — Two foreigners who handcuffed three officers of the royal constabulary and fled with their guns were young Israelis who had escaped from a Dutch youth prison, police said today.

The officers had been checking the identity of three men in a car Tuesday night. One of them identified himself as an Israeli, and the police accompanied the three to the Israeli's apartment where the other two men said they had their documents.

In the apartment was another Israeli, the brother of the man in the car. The two unidentified men pulled guns and handcuffed the two Israelis and the three officers. They packed some bags, took the police pistols and fled.

The Israeli brothers, aged 22 and 19, said they did not know the two men and only had offered to let them to spend the night in their apartment.

The police investigation now has shown that the two foreigners also were Israelis, aged 20 and 21, who had been held in a youth prison for robberies but escaped two weeks ago, police officials said.

Italy Aide to Yugoslavia

ROME, Jan. 11 (Reuters) — Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani left here today for a three-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

Pakistan's Sind State Censors Four Papers

KARACHI, Pakistan, Jan. 11 (AP) — The provincial government of Sind has re-imposed pre-censorship on four daily newspapers in the province. The papers are the Daily Masawat, Daily Aman, Daily Sadaqat in Karachi and the Daily Nejat.

The Daily Masawat is owned by Nusrat Bhutto, the wife of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Concorde to Dallas-Fort Worth.



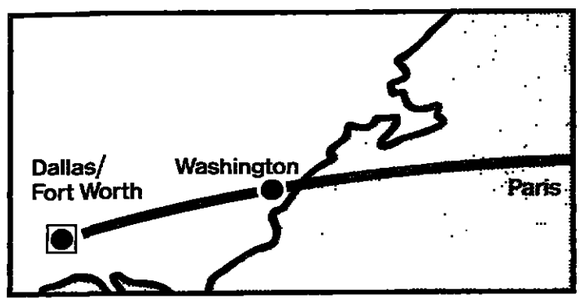
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Theater in Paris

Feydeau Farce Tickles the Flea Bone

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 11 (IHT) — "La Puce a l'Oreille," Georges Feydeau's 72-year-old farce, is a hit again — this time at the Comedie-Francaise (its debut there) under the surefire pressure of Jean-Laurent Cochet's zestful mise-en-scene and with the irrepressible Jean Le Poulain rampaging in a dual role.

The House of Moliere initially inscribed Feydeau in its repertory cautiously during the Occupation, when there was a shortage of available plays, as even many of the classics were suspected of subversive inklings by the Nazis. Formerly, Feydeau was de trop in refined company. He had been the king of the Belle Epoque boulevard, an assiduous and overt stalker of the belly laugh.

The grave matters of one generation are apt to become the joke of the next. Feydeau's serious-minded theater contemporaries who discussed the urgent issues of their day — Brieux, de Curel, Mirbeau, Hervieu — have faded from the footlight glow, while he magnificently survives. Put on one of his plays and the house is always packed and delighted.

Basic humor would seem to vary little over the ages. Certain gags of yesterday — the comic who stroked his fur coat and mewed, the one who suddenly disclosed a gaily-colored vest or the one who sported funny hats and affected a swishy walk — have been consigned long ago to the ashcan. Yet other ancient standbys appear eternal. In "La Puce a l'Oreille," we have a stock of them: the stuttering relative, the shrewish wife, the shy Lothario, the flirtatious parlor maid and the misidentification of almost all concerned, while the kick-in-the-pants is relentlessly repeated to audience howls.

In less-skilled hands, these familiar stencils would die — as they often have — but accorded Feydeau's meticulous technique, they are so cunningly manipulated that they have new life and are fresh food for fun. The ridiculous adventures and the bewildered characters are not bound to period or place despite the 1890s finery and decor. The absurd situations touch on human foibles everywhere, and this farce and others of its author have been translated and transplanted to the joy of many nations. Several who have adapted the works in English — Noel Coward, Paul Potter, Avery Hopwood and John Mortimer — have tried in their own plays to emulate the Feydeau manner.

A running gag here is that a pompous, bourgeois householder bears an exact resemblance to the drunken porter of a shady hotel. On the stage, this is managed with a dexterity that yields happy results — Le Poulain doubling to raucous roars. When the play was filmed, the breathless masquerade fell flat, for the lightning-quick change is not amusing on the screen, where camera trickery is expected. Le Poulain is the centerpiece of the production, aided by the versatile Comedie-Francaise cast, in which Michel Duchaussoy as the young man with a speech defect creates a storm of laughter every time he opens his mouth.

* * *

Two seasons ago, Loleh Bellon, the actress-author, delivered a notable play in "Les Dames du Jeudi." Not only did it enjoy a long run, but it also received high critical praise and a prize for dramaturgy. It is soon to be seen in New York and London. It pictured the weekly tea reunions of three elderly ladies who discuss their pasts, fragments of which come back, perhaps somewhat altered, as they reminisce and complain.

Now Miss Bellon has a new comedy, "Chargement a Vue" (at the Theatre des Mathurins), something of a different nature. It takes us backstage to a communal dressing room during a performance of "Hamlet."

That Miss Bellon knows the show shop and show people intimately is apparent in her shrewd delineation of her characters. Nothing rings false. Unlike many who have raised the curtain on stage secrets, she eschews the facile cartooning brush. Here is a study of deep sympathy, but one utterly unsentimental. It is done with wry irony and a unique intelligence.

The incipient schizophrenia that dogs the mummer by the very essentials of his profession is candidly but not harshly exposed. "On," he is the Prince of Denmark, and then, a few minutes later — "off" — he is just a humble player wiping the makeup from his face before his mirror and wondering what his next part will be. And so it is with his companions of the moment as they quakingly go forth to confront the public and then, once back in the wings, suffer automatic deflations of ego.

There is a radiant performance by Suzanne Flon, and the able company — Miss Bellon herself comes on for a brief bit — bestows each role with its special nuance, its individual trait, its telling truth. Yves Bureau's direction has lent the staging the necessary fluidity and the proper tone and tempo. Miss Bellon's new play, broader in scope than her first, is one of the most interesting of the season.

The London Stage

'Anchorman' Is an Emotional Drag

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 11 (IHT) — It used to be possible to complain that there were too few political plays being written in England. Now the trouble is, there are too many. In reflecting modern society, the theater used to offer a choice between drawing-room comedy and drawing-room tragedy. Something closer to a wider reality was ushered in by the kitchen-sink dramatists but they, in turn, have been superseded by a group that might be characterized as the hoarse men of the apocalypse.

These offer slightly incoherent plays, stronger on emotion than anaiysis, of a horrific near-future full of gun-happy hooligans. The plays are cries of anguish or, possibly, ecstasy over the total breakdown of society, although few of the writers offer any explanation as to how the disintegration occurred.

Ron Hutchinson's "Anchorman" at the Royal Court's Theatre Upstairs is the latest in this lurid genre and even less convincing than the others. Hutchinson deals with people at the bottom of the line of command, four soldiers locked in a petty power struggle who have little understanding of what is happening, so he is able to keep them and his audience in a state of mystification.

There has been a revolt in the army. The NCOs have shot the officers. The junior officers have murdered the chiefs of staff, and the army is engaged in warfare on the streets of England against the civilian population, invading housing estates, though it is never explained exactly whom the soldiers are fighting, or why.

Hutchinson is an Irish-born writer — though now he is resident playwright with the Royal Shakespeare Company in London — and, in part, he translates the Irish troubles to England. But his main intention is to explore a small group of people under stress and trapped in a closed society, expected to do no more than obey the insistent bell that rings to send them out to kill.

The four soldiers — "working grunts," as they keep insisting — want the position of anchorman, acting as a liaison with higher command, though it is hard to see why. It emerges that the group's previous anchorman has been removed for no good reason and used to provide practice in torture and interrogation methods by eager officers.

Of the four, one is black and bitter, one a timid crook, one a tough fighting man and one a former officer who made a mistake but believes that history is on his side. As in those stiff-upper-lip war dramas that used to be a staple of the British cinema, when cowards turned heroes in the last reel, the least likely is the winner in the struggle. Maybe Hutchinson believes that the meek hustlers will inherit the earth — or what is left of it after the revolution.

The dialogue tends to be laconic tough-guy stuff, a bookish style that avoids contact with real life. The play is most convincing in its suggestion that people prefer to lead blinkered lives and that the effectiveness of a closed society relies on stifling individual initiative.

The soldiers, for all their constant gossip over what is happening, don't really want to know the truth, because they might be forced to act on their own. They are anxious to preserve their ignorance of society. The same could be said of some playwrights.

Arts Agenda

Works by two American composers, James Yannatos and Charles Fussell, will have their first performances Jan. 16 at a recital by cellist Leopold Teraspulsky and pianist Jacqueline Melnick at the American Cultural Center in Paris (3 rue du Dragon). Their program also includes the European premiere of a composition by Ben Weber, as well as works by Norman Dello Joio and Meyer Kupferman.

* * *

What is billed as the premiere in France of Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" will be given Jan. 19 and 21 by the Theatre des Arts in Rouen. Paul Ethuin will conduct a cast headed by Francoise Garner, Gabriella Carturan, Umberto Grilli, Dimiter Petkov and Frederic Vassar.

Sharps and Flats

ON TOUR — Lou Blackburn's group, Mombasa, will be in Luxembourg on Jan. 12 at the Cafe Melusina; in Gelsenkirchen, West Germany, on Jan. 14 at the Lokal Ohne Namen (Place Without a Name); in Hannover on Jan. 15 at the Jazzclub; in West Berlin at the Jazzkeller on Jan. 17 and 18; and in Bonn on Jan. 19 at the Jazzgalerie.

MUNICH — Uriah Heep will perform at the Rudi Sedlmayer Sporthalle on Jan. 14 at 6 p.m.

PARIS — Jo Newman is appearing nightly at the Hotel Meridien, as are Serge Lama at the Palais des Congres and Alain Souchon and Laurent Voulzy at the Olympia. Varik and his group will be at the Peniche Saint-Martin on Jan. 14 at 8 p.m. and the Average White Band will be at the Palace on Jan. 15.

LONDON — Johnny M and the Midnite Men will be at the Pizza Express on Jan. 12, followed Jan. 13 by the Dave Shepherd quintet; Jan. 14, the Cooper-Layton Duo; Jan. 16, Johnny Parker and the Colin Smith quartet; Jan. 17, the Bill LeSage quartet; and Jan. 18, the Pete Allen Jazzband.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Dining Out

In Goethe's Frankfurt, the Sauce Is Green

By Naomi Barry

FRANKFURT (IHT) — The Sage of Weimar was a *Feinschmecker* who kept his cellar and larder stocked with good things.

From the port of Bremen, Goethe obtained his English beer, superior schnapps, and such exotica as ginger and pineapple. From Hamburg, he received salmon, lobster, smoked meats and smoked fish, herring and eel. He particularly loved vegetables — asparagus, salsify, cauliflower, artichokes — and had a penchant for a certain variety of rutabaga which was sent him regularly by a friend from Berlin.

And as all Frankfurters know, the city's most illustrious son (Johann Wolfgang von Goethe was born in a large, handsome Gothic house on the Grosser Hirschgraben on Aug. 28, 1749) never outgrew his weakness for Frankfurter *Gruene Sauce*.

Two centuries later, Goethe's favorite green sauce is still one of the specialities of Frankfurt. Peter Lorch, the trade-press publisher, chose the Parkhotel as the ideal relaxed Sunday-lunch restaurant for the introduction.

The classic team-up is the sauce with slices of boiled beef, sprinkled with crystals of coarse salt. As the come-along, the Parkhotel served creamed salsify and dill potatoes.

However, the real attraction is a duo of condiments, which jazz up the blandness of the beef. On the table were generous bowls of *Gruene Sauce* and another marvel called *Kren*. (With these two alone and some dark bread for dunking, a meal could be rated as satisfaction-plus.) We slathered on both with such greed that the boiled beef was reduced to the status of accompaniment.

Green sauce is now a year-round Frankfurt pleasure, thanks to hothouse cultivation. The green is derived from masses of parsley, watercress, chives, sorrel, pimpernel — and as many other herbs as are available — all finely chopped and tossed together. Finely chopped hard-boiled eggs add body. A careful dose of vinegar seasoned with mustard, salt, and pepper provides the necessary spice and fluidity.

A modern-day variation is to lengthen the sauce with a little yogurt, which provides a creamier texture.

Kren is a simplicity to which I became addicted at first go. Tart, juicy apples and forthright horseradish are rubbed through a very fine sieve. The taste is adjusted with sugar, salt, pepper and lemon juice.

The horseradish comes through with a clarity that is bliss to a sinus sufferer. This is just about the strength pleasing to any lover of horseradish, most of whom accept the oft-served namby-pamby combination of horseradish and whipped cream because usually that is all that is proffered.

The service, the comfort, the brook trout poached blue from the nearby Taunus Mountains and the clientele place the Parkhotel at the top of Establishment Frankfurt. With a no-frontiers attitude in line with native-son Goethe's spirit, the menu offers three imported three-star surprises: *Soupe aux Truffes V.G.E.*, Paul Bocuse, Collonges-au-Mont-d'Or; *Noisettes d'Agneau a la Dreux*, l'Oasis, La Napoule; and *Cote de Boeuf Bordelaise*, Les Freres Troisgros, Roanne.

The management has inserted a page of information to keep the stay-at-homes abreast of the "Nouvelle Cuisine" from across the border; Bocuse is identified as the "Kaiser der franzoesischen Kochkunst."

* * *

The Tabasco is where the Frankfurt Establishment goes when it wants to be dis-Establishment. This expensive bistro has a genuine gemuetlichkeit, generated by the smile of the 34-year-old owner known to all as Uli.

Regular guests leave the ordering to Uli who strives to give his people a few specialities unlikely to be found elsewhere. He hails from Luebeck, a Hanseatic town on the Baltic, and his seacoast connections ship him directly the tiny, delicate shrimp that cost so much because there are fewer and fewer nimble hands anywhere willing to peel them.

A local family has an exclusive contract with the Tabasco to bring in all the *Steinpilze* they can garner. *Steinpilze* are the blue-ribbon mushrooms of German fields and forests. On certain nights, Uli's may be the only restaurant in Frankfurt able to serve them.

The Tabasco is small and changes its menu nightly. At this season there is an emphasis on game. . . wild boar, venison, hare, all of which take nicely to cranberries. Crayfish marinated in a dill sauce is a happy hors d'oeuvre. Since trout is excellent all over town, Uli tries hard to get the rarer salmon trout. Fish are kept alive in a tank until called for.

Parkhotel Frankfurt Grill-Restaurant, Wiesenhuttenplatz 28-38, tel: 23.05.71. Expensive. Open every day; lunch and dinner.

Tabasco Restaurant, Eckenheimer Landstrasse 343, tel: 56.66.94. Expensive. Open for dinner only from 6 p.m. to midnight. Closed Saturdays.

Music

Radiant Performances Rescue Gounod's 'Sapho'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 11 (IHT) — Charles Gounod's stock is having a brief flutter on the Paris operatic exchange this season. After the lively revival of "Le Medecin Malgre Lui" at the Salle Favart, the adventurous lyric season of Radio France has come up with "Sapho," the composer's first attempt in a field of composition that was to gain him fame.

"Sapho" was given for the first time in 1851 at the Paris Opera, with the celebrated Pauline Viardot-Garcia in the title role, but it got a tepid reception, and despite a few revisions and revivals in the last half of the 19th century, it never had much success. For that matter, Gounod never had much luck at the Opera — his muse thrived mainly at the Theatre Lyrique with "Medecin," "Faust" and "Mireille."

This first effort has its problems, among them an often-risible libretto and limited stage possibilities. Sapho loves Phaon, and vice versa, but the crafty Glycere wins Phaon by blackmail, forcing her rival to step out of the picture by threatening to expose a political plot involving Phaon. Sapho, after a suitably passionate lament, leaps into the sea.

In the mixed reactions of contemporaries, some saw the influence of Gluck, although here the classical austerity borders on pomposity, and there is a strong whiff of Meyerbeer in the predictable musical gestures and in an aria for Sapho studded with appalling difficulties. It is not until the limpid lyricism of the third and final act that Gounod puts this behind him and offers a glimpse of the future composer of "Faust."

The commitment and verve of Sylvain Cambreling's conducting, which had much to do with the success of "Medecin," made a good case for the uneven score, and the principal roles were splendidly served in a concert performance at the Maison de Radio France.

Katherine Ciesinski, a young American mezzo-soprano, justified an impressive list of singing-competition prizes with a radiant performance as Sapho, with seductively rounded tone, impressive range and agility, and a degree of dramatic conviction not often encountered in concert performances. She made it heroically, if not elegantly, through the enormous leaps and plunges of the Act I showpiece that must have taxed even Viardot, and won an ovation with a glowing account of the final scene. Alain Vanzo was at his stylish and lyrical best as the tenor Phaon. Frederic Vassar did not get all the juice out of the odd seriocomic part of Pytheos, and Eliane Lublin was rather hard-voiced as the unpleasant Glycere.

* * *

The most recent series of concerts by the Orchestre de Paris was distinguished by Alfred Brendel subduing Liszt's Piano Concerto in A with a combination of poise, security and austere eloquence that presented this romantic warhorse in an unaccustomed and even flattering light. The pianist had some fine collaboration from several of the orchestra's first-desk players, notably oboist Maurice Bourgue, and from the orchestra as a whole under Daniel Barenboim.

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New DM-Offering Considered

U.S. Sets Swiss Issue For 'Carter Bonds'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. Treasury said today it will sell $1.2 billion in notes denominated in Swiss francs beginning next Wednesday and added it is considering another offering of the so-called Carter bonds in West Germany.

The latest offering will be made exclusively in Switzerland through the Swiss National Bank acting as agent of the United States. The Treasury said the price and interest rates for both the 2½-year and the 4-year notes will be announced no later than 5 p.m. Zurich time Jan. 16 and will be in line with market conditions. Subscriptions will be received by the central bank until noon on Jan. 18.

The Treasury said payment for and issuance of the notes will be on Jan. 26. Tenders must be in minimum amounts of 500,000 Swiss francs or in multiples thereof. The Treasury auction will total about 2 billion francs.

The latest offering as well as an earlier offering in Deutsche marks are to raise a portion of foreign currencies which the Treasury and the Federal Reserve "are mobilizing to support intervention by the U.S. in the foreign exchange markets" as announced Nov. 1, the Treasury said.

The Treasury added that a similar offering in Japan is still under consideration.

In Zurich, the Swiss National Bank said earnings on the bonds will be free from Swiss withholding taxes but not from U.S. withholding taxes. The issue, the largest single Swiss-franc issue ever floated on the domestic market, will not be traded in a secondary market, the bank said, although it reserved the right to make some exceptions.

The central bank will make a list of the buyers available to the U.S. Treasury and the securities will be kept by the Swiss National Bank. The issue is expected to be subscribed to by banks, pension funds and insurance companies. Subscribers must confirm that they are Swiss residents and that the payment is being made with existing Swiss franc deposits, the central bank said.

Dollar Rises

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP-DJ) — The announcement by the U.S. Treasury late in the afternoon that it is offering "Carter bonds" in Switzerland and is considering a second such offering in West Germany jerked the foreign exchange market out of a state of lethargy and pushed the dollar upward.

Gold, which had been fixed during the afternoon in London at $220.65, dropped more than $2 on the news to $218.25 before recovering slightly to end the day at $218.75.

The dollar, which was trading around 1.8490 Deutsche marks ahead of the bond announcement, went to 1.8605 at the close of European trading a little more than an hour later, up one pfennig from 1.8505 late yesterday. It moved to 1.6785 Swiss francs at the close from 1.6605 ahead of the Treasury announcement, for a two-centime gain on the day from 1.6585. It closed the day at 198.05 yen, up from 196.60 yesterday. Elsewhere, the U.S. currency advanced to 4.2613 French francs from 4.2525 and to 838.5 lire from 837.

Sterling closed at $2.0005, down from 2.0080 a day earlier.

China Said To Revise Loan Policy

From Wire Dispatches

PEKING, Jan. 11 — Canadian trade minister Jack Horner told a press conference that Chinese foreign trade minister Li Qiang "confirmed that China will follow international practice in the financing of trade and that his country is now prepared to accept government-to-government loans."

He said members of a Canadian trade mission to China reviewed with the Chinese arrangements to finance their imports including government-to-government loans.

He said Mr. Li also emphasized China is concerned about maintaining its good credit rating. They want to retain their ability to pay and felt it very important not to buy more than they are capable of paying for.

Canada may be prepared to finance exports of capital equipment and complete plants to china, both through the Export Development Corporation and Canadian commercial banks, he said.

On oil and gas development, Mr. Horner said Petro-Canada and Ranger Oil (CDA) have been invited back in February for negotiations on offshore oil development. The Canadian companies were offering specific expertise in seismographic and exploration work, including the training of Chinese technicians to read the results, he added.

Among other developments, Combustion Engineering, of Stamford, Conn., said its C.E. Lummus subsidiary has been selected by China to provide Lummus's proprietary ethylene process, its related DPG process, for upgrading unstable gasoline and process computer control technology for four new ethylene plants. The installed cost for the four plants is estimated at about $800 million.

China also has agreed in principle with a U.S. businessman of Chinese descent on the construction of hotels in 13 cities that will cater chiefly to ethnic Chinese travelers from other lands. James Ying, chairman of Sky Caravan International, of New York, estimated the cost of the multi-hotel project at $700 million. The first two hotels would be built in Shanghai and Hangchow.

In Wiesbaden, Linde AG said its subsidiaary, Werksgruppe TVT (Munich), has received a 180 million-mark order from China to deliver four air separation plants. The company said the order would run over 10 years and involve the transfer of technology and an agreement for an expansion of cooperation with China.

Bundesbank Losses Put at 10 Billion DM

FRANKFURT, Jan. 11 (AP-DJ) — The Bundesbank posted 10.6 billion Deutsche marks in write-off losses during 1978 due to the fall of the dollar on foreign currency markets, the central bank said in its final weekly statement for the year.

It said net currency reserves during the last week of December fell 900 million DM, leaving the total at 103 billion DM for the end of the year. The write-off loss came as a result of the plummet of the dollar to 1.82 DM at the end of 1978 from 2.10 DM at the end of 1977.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Chemical New York

4th Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	34.77	28.50
Per Share.....	2.21	1.82
Net Income ..	31.24	27.34
Per Share.....	1.97	1.74
Year	1978	1977
Oper. Net	123.67	105.46
Per Share.....	7.82	7.03
Net Income ..	112.25	102.19
Per Share.....	7.05	6.81

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 8)

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Texaco Refunds Alleged Overcharges

The Department of Energy says Texaco agreed to refund $7.9 million to several customers through consent orders with the department. The department says the orders were in settlement of charges that Texaco had overcharged the customers by incorrectly calculating its prices. Texaco will refund $3.38 million to Gulf Oil, of Seattle, and Gulf's former wholesale customers in Washington and Oregon, $2.1 million plus interest to Ryder Systems, of Miami, and $2.4 million plus interest to various other customers.

Toyota Seen Recouping Exports Dip

Toyota Motor expects a drop in exports this year to be offset by a slight rise in domestic sales, resulting in production totals of 2.86 million units, about the same as last year. Exports will total about 1.26 million units, down 3.8 percent from 1978. Domestic sales are expeceted to climb 6 percent to 1.6 million units.

Proceedings Begun Against Brascan

Brascan Ltd. says two legal proceedings have been instituted in Brasilia against the purchase by Eletrobras of Brascan's interest in Servicos Electricidade (IHT, Dec. 31). The proceedings were commenced under a law permitting private citizens to dispute government actions alleged to be against the national interest. Brascan says. It says it believes the proceedings are without merit and it expects the transaction to close promptly as planned. Brascan also says it plans to make a "limited number of significant acquisitions" and its major areas of interest are natural resources, consumer goods and financial services, and is interested primarily in North America investment.

Japanese Moves Plants to U.S.

Matsushita Electric Industrial, Sanyo Electric and Sharp are all planning to begin producing microwave ovens locally in the United States this year instead of exporting them from Japan. Spokesmen for the three companies say they had to make the switch because of their declining profits from the exports of microwave ovens in the face of the yen's sharp appreciation and prospects for tightened controls on shipments of microwave ovens into the United States.

Pepsi Generation Comes to Bulgaria

Pepsi-Cola is to be marketed in Bulgaria under the terms of an exchange agreement signed here by Pepsico and Technika, the Bulgarian foreign trade organization. The Bulgarian news agency, BTA, says two Pepsi-Cola bottling plants are to be built in Stara Zagora and Turgovishte. In turn, Pepsico will buy Bulgarian wine, confectioneries and packing material.

Automated 'Flexible Manufacturing Systems'

Japan Ushers in New Era of Production

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT) — In Japan, a new era of unmanned, fully automated factories, so flexible that they can readily be re-programmed to turn out different products, is in the offing, far in advance of similar developments in other countries.

This new competitive challenge was described to a number of leaders of U.S. industry who assembled in Houston last week. They attended a series of sessions organized to explore why the United States seems to have lost its innovative industrial drive. The sessions were part of the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Among the participants in Houston was Jordan Baruch, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology. On March 30 he is to deliver to President Carter the results of an inquiry into ways to stimulate greater innovation in U.S. industry.

Harvey Buffum, director of operations technology for Boeing Commercial Airplane Co., a Boeing subsidiary, said his recent tours of Japan had convinced him that Japan now has more "flexible manufacturing systems" than all the rest of the world combined.

These systems, known as "batch" systems, are a radical departure from the conventional assembly line. In the view of many manufacturing specialists, they will form the main industrial process of the future. The Defense Department, the Houston meeting was told, has awarded $75 million over a five-year period to stimulate U.S. development of the new technology.

Wasted Capital

In this manufacturing approach, the product being made is carried by a pallet past various stages where automated units add components, drill holes or perform other steps.

Eugene Merchant of Cincinnati Millicron Inc., a leading supplier of machine tools, said that about 75 percent of components turned out by the metal-working industry were produced in batches of 50 or less and therefore were unsuited to assembly lines. According to Mr. Merchant, Eastern Europe probably leads the world in using computers to plan the flow of industrial operations.

He presented an analysis of metal manufacturing showing that 95 percent of the time a product spends in the shop is wasted in moving and waiting. The product is being tooled only 5 percent of the time. Even while it is on a machine, 70 percent of that time is lost in positioning, loading and waiting, he said. The lost time is "wasted capital" that would largely be recovered in a "computer-integrated automatic factory," he said.

Japan is the only country close to perfecting such a system, he maintained. The Japanese government has supported the effort, providing $50 million over a five-year period with 1987 as the target date for completion.

Robots at Work

Frederick Haynes, assistant director of the General Accounting Office, said the Japanese now had more robots "on the job" than any other nation. The Japanese are the leaders in applying artificial intelligence to industrial control, he said, because they anticipated a labor shortage a decade in advance and pressed vigorously toward automation.

He also contended that, among members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United States ranks lowest in such things as productivity growth, the age of its industrial equipment and the percentage of gross national product committed

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Group of 30 to Meet On World's Economy

PARIS, Jan. 11 (NYT) — Johannes Witteveen, former managing director of the International Monetary Fund is putting together the Group of 30 in an effort to hammer out solutions to the world's economic problems.

On Feb. 16, the group, which will bring together leading bankers, businessmen, economists and financial officials from developed and developing countries, is scheduled to hold its inaugural meeting in Bermuda. It is backed by a $1.5-million grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

U.S., EEC At Odds on Loan Rates

PARIS, Jan. 11 (AP-DJ) — The major non-Communist industrial nations failed to agree on U.S. proposals aimed at hardening official export-credit terms and introduce more discipline in the existing arrangement. As a result, the United States will have to consider unilateral steps to match European practices on a broad scale, Gary Hufbauer, U.S. deputy assistant secretary to the Treasury, said today.

The U.S. proposals were rejected across the board by the European Economic Community and the differences are so great that there is little room for agreement, he said, adding "we do not foresee any further negotiations this year." He stressed, however, that while the United States will match practices in force in other countries, it will continue to adhere to the existing arrangement.

He repeated the U.S. proposals, which call for higher interest rates (by between 0.25 to 0.75 percent), the inclusion of a number of sectors in the existing arrangement (LNG tankers, aircraft, nuclear power plants and agriculture), the limitation of local-cost financing (mostly construction costs by the importing country financed by the exporter), realistic treatment of exchange-risk guarantees (these should be coupled with pure insurance), and more openness on mixed credit practices (partly official aid and partly credits).

Under the existing arrangements, interest rates vary between 7.2 and 8 percent depending on the group to which the country of destination belongs, (rich, intermediate or poor) and also on the repayment period, which is between 5 to 10 years.

Ex-U.S. Official Attests To Link With Sindona

By John F. Berry

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (WP) — Former Treasury Secretary David Kennedy testified at a criminal trial here that after leaving government he developed a close business relationship with controversial financier Michele Sindona.

Mr. Kennedy testified that he once borrowed $200,000 from Mr. Sindona for an Arizona land venture. He said that Mr. Sindona also set up a $150,000 trust fund in a Swiss bank for his "out of pocket expenses."

The former Treasury Secretary in the Nixon administration told of introducing Mr. Sindona to top bank regulators and officials in the United States and abroad.

Mr. Kennedy was a surprise government witness at the ongoing trial of three top executives of now defunct Franklin National Bank, once controlled by Mr. Sindona.

Franklin had been the 20th largest bank in America. Its collapse in 1974 ranks as the biggest bank failure in U.S. history. Mr. Sindona, who paid $40 million for control of Franklin in 1972, is not on trial. The government is trying to get him extradited to Italy where he faces charges that he embezzled $225 million from a bank he controlled there.

The three former bank executives are charged with falsifying Franklin's books in 1974 to make it look as if the bank had a $79,000 profit when, in fact, it was losing over $7 million.

The directors are also accused of creating profits of $2 million through ficitious foreign exchange transactions. The defendants are Harold Gleason, 59, the former chairman of Franklin, Paul Luftig, 48, who was president, and Michael Carter, 59, senior vice president.

In addition to 14 counts of criminal conspiracy, Mr. Luftig is charged with committing perjury before the grand jury.

Mitsui to Finish Project in Iran

TOKYO, Jan. 11 (UPI) — Five Mitsui group companies today agreed to continue work on a $3.3-billion petrochemical project in Iran but decided its scheduled September completion will be delayed by political turbulence.

Mitsui & Co. vice president Toshikuni Yahiro told a news conference the project in Iran's Bandar Shahpur area is already 80 percent completed and will be continued with the concerted efforts of the five companies. He added that expenses for the project, which total $3.3 billion, will be paid by the Japanese side with loans from the Japan Export-Import Bank and other banks until Iran can pay its share.

M-1 Money Supply Unchanged at $360 Billion

Late Rally Pushes NYSE Prices Higher

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange scored a small gain in moderate trading today spurred by a rally in the final half hour.

Analysts said late strength was particularly encouraging as the market broke out of a pattern of pulling back late on Thursdays ahead of the weekly banking statistics.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that the M-1 money supply for the week ended Jan. 3 was unchanged at $360.6 billion. M-1 Plus fell $100 million to $583.3 billion. M-2 rose $500 million to $871.6 billion.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.12 points to 828.05 and advances led declines 717 to 658. Volume of 24.59 million shares was off slightly from yesterday's 24.99 million.

Among glamours and blue chips, IBM gained 3⅞ to 309¼, Du Pont two to 129½, Smithkline 1½ to 93½, Eastman Kodak 1⅜ to 62⅝, Xerox 1⅝ to 59⅜, Burlington Northern 1⅛ to 40 and volume leader Polaroid two to 54½.

Teledyne was a standout, jumping 7¼ to 110¾. Walt Disney productions added 1½ to 43 and Data General 3⅛ to 66⅜. They all reported higher earnings for the quarter.

Active McGraw-Hill, sought by American Express, climbed two to 33. Holiday Inns was weak, losing 1¾ to 18½. It said it will report 1978 profits somewhat below the $2.10 a share estimated by Wall Street.

Olinkraft said directors declared a special pro rata dividend of six cents per share on its common stock as permitted by the merger agreement with Johns-Manville. The dividend is payable Jan. 29, record Jan. 19.

Dart Industries said it has concluded its offer to purchase any and all shares of P.R. Mallory common stock. Dart said 4,586,089 shares of Mallory common stock had been tendered in response to its offer which expired at 5 p.m. yesterday and that all shares are being purchased.

Hudson's Bay said it acquired about 87 percent of the outstanding shares of Simpsons Ltd.

Mapco said it raised its quarterly cash dividend to 35 cents from 32½ cents, payable March 9, record Feb. 9.

Pier One Imports said it agreed in principle to sell substantially all of its assets, subject to liabilities, to Oppenheimer and Co. for a price equivalent to about $11.50 to $12 per share, depending on fiscal 1979 earnings.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose, with the market-value index up 0.49 point to 158.86. The average price per share rose three cents.

Meanwhile, on the Chicago Board of Trade wheat was up 1¾ to 8 cents; corn up ¼ to 1; oats up ⅛ to ¾ and soybeans off 1½ to up 3¼ cents.

Wholesale Prices in U.S. Rise 0.8% in December

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (Reuters) — U.S. wholesale prices as measured by the producer price index for finished goods rose a seasonally adjusted 0.8 percent in December, the same as in November, the Labor Department said today. The increase carried the index to 202.4 percent of its 1967 average, or 9.1 percent higher than a year earlier.

The increase for the year compared with a 6.6-percent rise for 1977 and was the biggest since the 18.3-percent gain in 1974. The department said producer prices for intermediate goods rose by 0.6 percent compared with 0.7 percent the previous month, while the increase in crude goods prices slowed to 0.4 percent from 1.5 percent.

Food prices were stronger at the finished goods and intermediate level but fell 0.2 percent at the crude-goods stage compared with a 1.3-percent increase. Food prices rose 0.9 percent at the finished-goods level compared with 0.6 percent and jumped 1.2 percent at the intermediate level after a 0.3-percent drop in November. For the year, the prices of finished consumer foods rose 11.9 percent, compared with an increase of 8.3 percent for nonfood items. The department said consumer-ready beef and veal prices turned up in December, while pork prices moved down. Prices for poultry, fruits and vegetables and dairy products rose, while egg prices fell.

Prices of finished nonfood items rose in December by the same 0.8-percent rate as November. The rise in nonfood prices slowed to 0.5 percent from 0.8 percent at the intermediate level and to 1.3 percent from 1.8 percent at the crude-goods level. The department said gasoline and home heating oil prices registered substantial increases during the month.

The Commerce Department also said plans by U.S. business for spending on new plant and equipment this year indicate an inflation-adjusted increase of about 3 percent. The increase would result from spending of $170.2 billion and compares with a 4.5-percent real gain for 1978.

A survey showed capital spending of $153.09 billion in 1978. Before adjustment for inflation, the 1979 increase would be 11.2 percent compared with 12.7 percent for 1978. The real, or inflation-adjusted, gains assume a price increase of 8 percent for capital goods in 1978 and 1979, the department said.

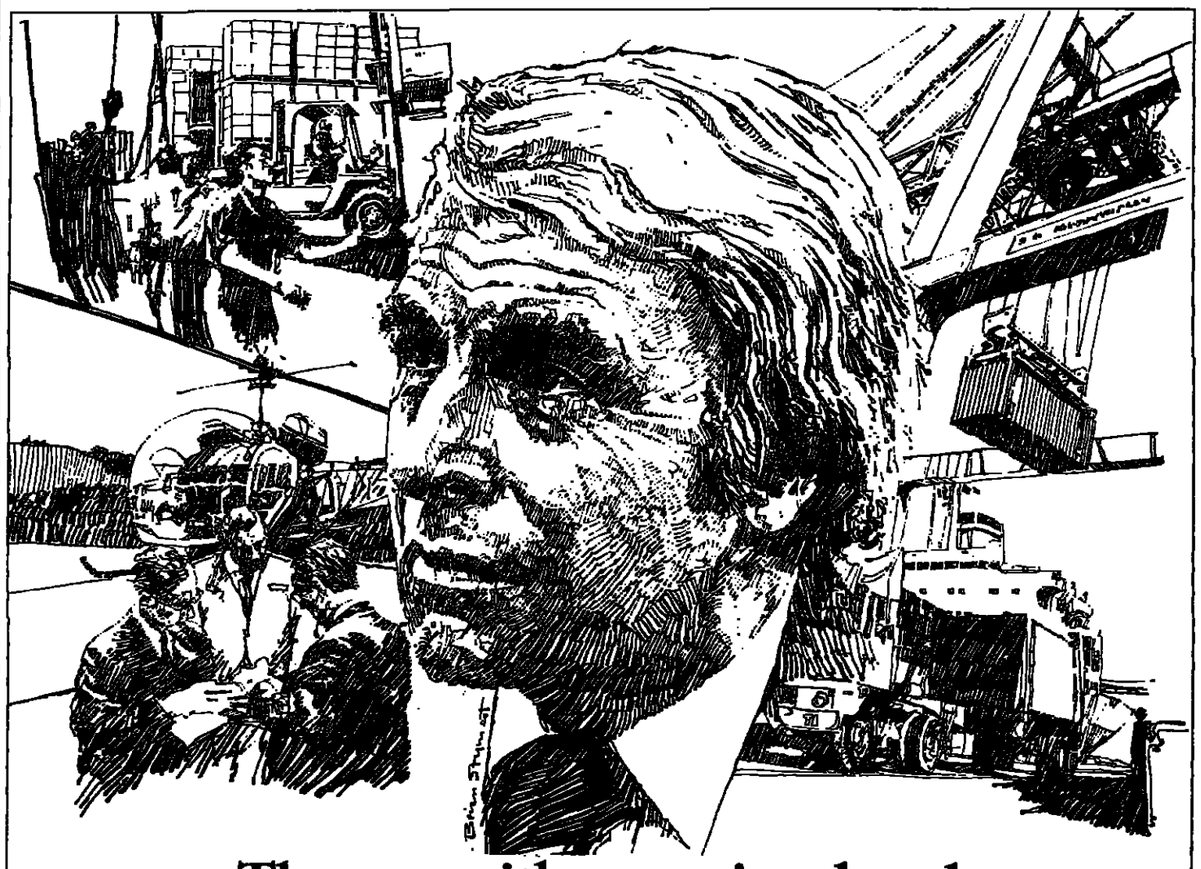
Price Indexes, Inflation Data Part of Reports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (WP) — Consumers' price index averages for five consecutive years, along with data on inflationary impact on sales and profits, may become part of annual reports starting in 1980.

Inflationary measurements are included in proposed accounting disclosure standards made public yesterday by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, following a study of the issue that started last year.

The proposed changes would be required only for public corporations with inventories, plant and equipment of less than $125 million and total assets of under $1 billion, although other companies would be encouraged to follow the new rules.

Enterprises also would have to provide data on inflation and taxes: the current cost of inventory, property and equiment at the end of a fiscal year; the inflation gain or loss on monetary items; foreign exchange gains or losses and a five-year summary of selected data, including the government's consumer price index.



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and bank notes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 50 largest banks). It also includes a number of countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

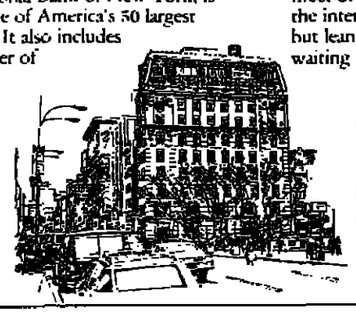
What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants – but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

TDB Holding Group: US$ 4.8 billion in assets; US$ 457.8 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 30th June, 1978.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.



Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 52nd largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits. Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE

U.S. $20,000,000 Floating Rate 1978/1983.

The rate of interest applicable for the six-months period beginning on January 12, 1979, and set by the reference agent is 12⅝% annually.

BANQUE ROTHSCHILD PARIS

FLOATING RATE NOTES 1977-1980/82

Denominated in U.S. Dollars

July Issue

For the six months January 12th, 1979, to July 12th, 1979 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 12 3/8% per annum.

The Agent: CREAFIN S.A.

Zollikerstrasse 181, 8034 Zürich, Switzerland.

NYSE Trading Closing Prices January 11

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
				A—A—A							
39½	28⅞	ACF	2.10		6.7	7	26	31⅜	31⅛	31½	— ⅛
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24		7.5	7	130	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
32⅞	13⅜	AM Intl	.28		1.2	9	55	23½	22⅝	23½	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅞	APL	1		10.	59	25	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
48⅜	32⅜	ARA	1.64		4.2	8	52	38¾	38½	38¾	
31⅜	19	ASA	1		4.3		114	23¾	23¼	23½	— ⅛
14⅞	8⅛	ATO	.48		4.7	5	35	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
40	29	AbbtLb	.84		2.4	15	334	35¾	35⅛	35⅝	— ⅛
23¾	11⅞	AcmeC	1		5.3	6	27	19	19	19	— ⅛
6¼	3⅝	AdmDg	.04		1.0	6	14	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
13	11	AdoEx	1.11e		9.1		122	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	AdmMl	.20e		4.1	8	1	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
45¾	31	AetnaLf	2.20		5.4	5	1179	40⅝	39¾	40½	+ ⅜
26¾	15⅞	Ahmans	1		5.2	4	5	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
4	2	Aileen					2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
31⅞	22½	AirPrd	.60		2.4	9	84	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	
26¾	14⅜	AirbFrt	1		5.3	10	57	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80		6.7	13	28	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
18	14⅛	AlaGas	1.40		9.2	6	6	15⅜	15	15⅛	
9¾	7¾	AlaP	dpl.87		10.		104	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
98½	80¼	AlaP	pf	9	11.		2650	93	92⅛	93	—1
113	100½	AlaP	pf	11	11.		z90	103	103	103	+1
102⅛	87	AlaP	pf9.44		10.		z170	90	90	90	—1¼
89½	77	AlaP	pf 8.1o		10.		z50	78	78	78	—2
22¾	13½	Alaskin	.66		4.2	14	17	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
40	17	Albanv	1		3.5	8	36	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅝
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.7	11	7	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
46¾	24⅜	Albertsn	.96		2.4	9	26	39⅞	39½	39⅝	— ⅜
37	21⅝	AlcanA	2		5.7	5	401	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	
31⅜	21½	AlcoStd	1.16a		4.7	5	324	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅜
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40		5.9	7	81	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
26	13⅜	AlisCo	1		4.5	9	12	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
15	3⅝	AllegAir					2	143	8⅞	8½	— ¼
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.57		8.9		9	21½	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	AllgLd	1.28		7.7	8	27	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
38⅜	30	AllgL pf	3		9.4		2	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	20½	AllgL pr2.19			10.		12	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
20⅛	15¼	AllgPw	1.72		11.	9	256	16⅛	15⅞	16	
19⅜	13½	AllenGp	1		5.9	7	94	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
35	20⅞	Allergan	.50		1.8	14	7	28¾	28½	28½	— ½
44¾	27⅜	AlldCh	2		6.7	7	420	30	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
16¾	10⅝	AlldPd	.60		5.1		3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
28	18⅝	AlldStr	1.40		6.0	6	132	23¾	23½	23½	
38¼	22¾	AllisCh	1.70		5.6	5	390	30¾	30½	30¾	
16⅜	8⅞	AllrAir	.60b		5.0	8	12	12	12	12	
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a		4.8	7	1184	15¼	15⅛	15¾	+ ⅛
53	36½	Alcoa	3		4.1	7	551	49¾	48⅝	49¼	
21	13⅛	AmlSug	1		5.5	18	12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
53⅛	31	Amax	2.20		4.5	29	256	49⅛	48½	49⅛	+ ⅛
126¼	81	Amax	pf5.25		4.4		4	118	118	118	—2
49½	38	Amax	pf 3		6.4		11	47⅛	47	47⅛	
29⅝	12⅜	Amcard	1.10		6.6	6	18	16⅝	16¾	16¾	
26⅝	16¼	Amrce	1.20		6.9	5	10	17⅜	17¾	17⅝	— ⅛
41¾	31	Amrc	pf2.60		8.1		2	32¼	32¼	32¼	
33¼	22½	AHess	1b		3.5	10	259	28¼	28	28⅛	
73	52⅝	AHes	pf3.50		5.6		19	63	62	62	—1½
19⅜	9	AmAir	.40		2.9	4	298	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
9¼	3¼	AmAir	wt				75	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
22⅜	19⅛	AAir	pf 2.18		11.		11	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
28½	12¾	ABaker	1.20b		8.1	7	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
53	37⅜	ABrnds	4		8.8	7	102	50½	49⅝	50	— ⅛
25½	22⅛	ABrd	pf1.70		7.2	7	7	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
43¼	33	ABdcst	1.20		3.3	8	296	36¼	35¾	36⅛	— ⅛
20½	12⅞	ABldM	.70		4.8	7	17	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
45⅜	34⅜	AmCan	2.80		7.7	6	64	36⅜	36½	36⅜	
22¾	19¾	ACan	pfl.75		8.8		2	20	20	20	
47	2½	ACentry					19	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
45⅛	16⅛	ACredl	1.30		3.9	11	23	43⅞	43⅜	43⅝	+ ½
23⅞	22⅜	ACyan	1.50		5.9	8	268	25½	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	1	AmDist				253	24	10¾	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
36	22⅜	ADT	1.08		4.3	10	42	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
11¾	6½	ADualVI					10	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
24½	20¾	AEIPw	2.18		9.9	9	472	22¼	22	22⅛	
40⅜	27¾	AmExp	1.60		5.1	8	578	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅜
17⅛	8¾	AFamil	.60		6.2	5	106	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
23¾	19	AGIBd	1.96e		9.4		16	21	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.32		8.0		12	16¾	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
29¾	21½	AGnIns	1		3.7	4	199	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	
26¾	27¾	AGin	pf1.80		5.4		53	33¾	33¼	33½	
29½	21¾	AGin	pf .90		3.4		6	26½	26½	26½	
13	8⅞	AHerit	1.40		3.6	8	17	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
22½	12	AmHoist			6.7	6	72	15½	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
32¾	26⅛	AHome	1.40		5.2	13	1529	27¼	26⅞	27	— ⅛
32⅜	22⅜	AHmSp	.68		2.5	12	279	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
13½	4¾	AminvsI	.30		3.2	17	154	9⅛	9	9¼	+ ⅛
35⅜	16⅝	AMI	.60b		1.8	12	654	33⅜	32½	32¾	— ½
7⅛	3⅜	AmMotrs				8	1141	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
47	37⅝	ANatR	3		7.8	6	62	38¾	38⅛	38½	+ ⅛
18⅝	12¼	ANSlp	.80a		5.9	14	6	13½	13½	13½	
53⅛	32⅛	AStand	2.60		5.8	6	188	45¾	44	44¾	
9⅛	6	ASterl	.32		4.6	10	68	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
37⅞	28	AmStrs	2.24		7.1	5	68	31½	31½	31½	
64⅜	56⅜	ATT	4.60		7.6	8	1160	61	60¾	60¾	— ⅜
67¼	59¼	ATT	pf	4	6.3		3	o33¾	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
49⅝	43⅝	ATT	pf 3.64		8.3		17	44	44	44	
50⅝	44⅞	ATT	pf 3.74		8.2		51	45⅝	45½	45⅝	
13⅜	10¼	AWatWk	.84		7.6	5	12	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
23¼	15½	Ameron	1		5.6	6	17	18	17½	17¾	— ⅛
16¼	14¼	AmesD	1.35		8.6	7	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
37¾	27¼	Ametek	1.80		5.8	8	70	31⅜	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
20⅝	14½	Amfac	1		5.4	6	43	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
26	12¼	AMIC	.20		.8	10	20	25¾	25¼	25¾	
40	24	AMPInc	.60		1.8	13	131	33¾	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
16½	12	Ampco	.60		3.9	8	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅞	Ampex					11	11½	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
6⅞	1⅜	AmrepCp					14	4⅜	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
28⅞	14⅜	Amstar	1.35		8.4	11	39	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
8¾	4⅝	Amsil	.68		9.9		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72		4.5	8	19	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	24⅜	AnchrH	1.60		6.0	5	23	26⅝	26½	26½	
26	18⅜	AndClay	1		4.4	8	21	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30		4.4	7	71	7	6¾	6¾	
13¼	6¼	Anheuser	.32		3.0	7	48	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
27¼	7¾	AnsulCo	.53t		2.0	16	39	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
26½	13½	Apache	.50		2.3	12	114	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
22½	8¼	ApldDis				9	361	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅛
49¼	20¾	ApldDis	pf1		4.1		2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
11	3½	ApplMg					10	11⅜	8	7¾	— ⅛
26⅛	15	ArcataC	.96		4.3	7	30	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	
34⅝	28¾	ArcaCC	pf 2		6.6		3	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅜
27	25	Arcat	pfAwi		8.1		33	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅜
19½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b		1.3	9	70	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
11¾	5	ArcticEnl					6	5¼	7⅛	7	— ⅜
8½	4¾	Aristar					14	4⅜	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
28⅞	14⅜	Amstar	1.35		8.4	11	39	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
8¾	4¾	Amsil	.68		9.9		1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72		4.5	8	19	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	— ⅛
31⅝	24⅜	AnchrH	1.60		6.0	5	23	26⅝	26½	26½	
26	18⅜	AndClay	1		4.4	8	21	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30		4.4	7	71	7	6¾	6¾	
13¼	6¼	Anheuser	.32		3.0	7	48	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
27¼	7¾	AnsulCo	.53t		2.0	16	39	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
26½	13½	Apache	.50		2.3	12	114	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
22½	8¼	ApldDis				9	361	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅛
49¼	20¾	ApldDis	pf1		4.1		2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
11	3½	ApplMg					10	11⅜	8	7¾	— ⅛
26⅛	15	ArcataC	.96		4.3	7	30	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	
34⅝	28¾	ArcaCC	pf 2		6.6		3	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅜
27	25	Arcat	pfAwi		8.1		33	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅜
19½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b		1.3	9	70	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
11¾	5	ArcticEnl					6	5¼	7⅛	7	— ⅜
8½	4¾	Aristar					14	4⅜	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
21¼	18¾	AristPS	1.88		9.1	7	420	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
114	106	AriPpf	10.70		10.		z10	106	106	106	
18½	9¾	ArkBsl	.60b		5.3	5	25	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
34⅜	28¾	ArkLgs	2.20		6.6	8	85	33½	32½	33⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅜	ArlenRty					159	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5⅜	Armada				12	10	6	6	6	+ ⅛
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36		6.3	5	167	21⅝	21¼	21½	— ⅜
30½	25⅝	Arm	pf 2.10		7.4		5	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
60	51	Armr	pf4.75		8.8		1	54	54	54	+1
21⅜	14⅜	ArmstCk	1		5.9	8	360	17½	17	17	— ⅜
32	18⅜	ArmRu	1.20		4.9	5	31	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ⅜
25⅝	15¾	AroCorp	1		5.5	10	5	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
22⅜	12	Arvin	1		7.1	4	63	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
37	22¼	Arvin	pf 2		8.3		3	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	13⅜	Asarco	.40		2.6		122	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅛
52⅜	27	AshlOil	4.60		4.6	6	76	52⅞	51⅞	52¼	+ ⅛
35¼	31	AshlOil	wt				4	34¾	34½	34¾	— ⅜
25¾	15⅜	AsdDG	1.50		9.0	7	32	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
20¼	13	Athlone	1		5.1	5	32	19½	19½	19½	
23⅜	17¾	AtCyEl	1.74		9.3	9	37	18¾	18¼	18¾	
58¼	43⅛	AtlRich	2.40		4.2	9	802	56⅝	56	57	+ ⅜
69¼	51¾	AtlRc	pf2.80		4.2		5	67	66¾	67	—1¼
14⅜	9½	AtlasCo					12	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	23	AutoDis	.52		1.7	16	65	30	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
35	15¾	AvcoCp	1		4.1	3	338	24⅝	24	24½	— ⅛
87½	49	Avco	pf 4.20		6.7		1	63	63	63	—1
19½	12¼	Avery	.52		3.4	9	10	15¾	15	15¼	— ⅛
23⅜	13¾	Avnet	.70		4.3	6	80	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
63	43⅜	Avon	2.60		4.9	14	461	53½	53⅛	53½	+ ⅜
				B—B—B							
3	1⅜	BT Mtg					15	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	5	Bache	.40a		5.4	5	36	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
35⅞	25½	BakrInt	.44		1.3	12	220	35	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	13¾	BaldwU	1		4.8	5	1	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜	
36⅜	24⅛	BldU	pf 2.06		6.7		7	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	18½	BallCp	1.20		5.3	6	3	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
77¼	15⅝	BallyMf	.10		.2	21	2178	52⅛	49⅝	51⅞	+2⅝
27⅞	23⅝	BaltGE	2.28		9.1	7	39	25	24¾	25	
26½	17⅛	BanCal	.72		3.8	5	3	19⅝	19⅜	19⅛	
16⅜	11¼	Bandag	.50		3.2	8	113	13¾	13⅛	13½	
31¾	17⅜	BansPnt	.60		2.7	5	30	22⅞	22½	22½	
42½	25	BanP	pf 2		6.5		1	31	31	31	
38	29⅞	BnkNY	2.44a		7.2	6	10	34	33⅝	34	
17⅜	13	BkofVa	1.04		7.4	5	6	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	— ⅜
29⅞	20⅜	BnkAm	1.10		4.2	8	1109	26¾	26	26¼	— ⅛
40	32⅜	BankTr	3		8.7	6	222	34⅜	33¾	34⅜	
29½	25⅜	BkTr	pf2.50		9.8		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
21½	8¼	Banner	.12		4.2	14	85	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	
29½	21¼	Barber	1.60		6.2	10	6	25¾	25½	25¾	
18⅞	10¾	BardCR	.32		2.7	10	125	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
28	16½	BarnsGp	1		4.3	7	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
33¾	14⅜	BarryW	.72		2.2	12	78	32½	31½	32½	
17	15⅜	BarryW	wi				7	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
65¼	35½	BatesM	.80		1.3	62	34	61½	61¼	61¼	— ½
54¼	32¼	BaxlTr	1.72		3.4	8	131	51	50⅜	50⅝	— ⅛
49¼	32⅝	BaxlTrv	.40		1.0	16	187	42⅛	41¼	42	+ ⅜
5⅝	2½	BayColP					8	7	3⅞	3⅞	
22¼	18¾	BayStG	1.96		10.	7	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
10⅝	7½	BaykCip	.48		5.1	7	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
33¾	24⅜	Bearing	.80		3.0	9	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
28¼	22	BeatFd	1.08		4.8	9	677	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
58½	49	BeatF	pf3.38		6.9		94	49¼	49	49	— ⅛
24¾	21¾	Beckm	.28		1.2	16	1179	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
41	30⅛	BectnD	.84		2.4	12	176	34⅜	33½	34⅛	+1
31½	20	Beech	.92		3.4	8	239	27½	26½	26¾	
6	2⅞	Beker					74	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
42	27	BelcoP	1.20a		3.2	5	133	37½	36¾	37	— ¾
26½	19⅛	Belden	1.44		6.8	5	8	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
8¼	5¾	BeldnH	.36b		5.8	6	31	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
23⅜	13⅞	BellHow	.96		6.0	7	61	16¼	16	16	
9⅛	4⅜	BellInd	.12c		1.7	6	78	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	18½	Bemis	1.40		7.1	6	7	19⅞	19⅜	19¾	— ⅛
43⅜	32⅜	Bendix	2.56		6.6	7	65	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	18⅞	BenfCp	1.80		7.8	6	72	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	BenaIB					8	21	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
9⅜	3¼	BerkeyP					8	182	7	7	+ ⅛
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16		.6	11	207	28½	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
27¼	19½	BethSt	1		4.5	6	705	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
40⅞	29	BigThr	.80		2.3	13	87	35½	35	35	— ⅝
17⅞	14½	Binney	.80		4.5	9	16	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
26⅞	17⅛	BisFSL	1		5.2	4	43	19⅛	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
42½	25	BlackDr	.68		3.8	11	188	18½	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
32	16⅜	BlairJn	1.28		4.7	6	44	27⅜	26½	27⅜	+ ⅜
17⅞	13½	BlissL	1		6.7	7	6	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	19	BlckHR	1.36		5.6	11	422	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¼	BlueB	1.40		6.8	5	202	21⅜	20½	20⅞	
9¾	4½	Bluebird	.20		2.3	7	32	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	4½	BobbleBr					16	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
76½	25	Boeln	1.20a		1.6	12	2138	u77	74¾	77	+2¼
33½	22¼	BoiseC	1.25		4.3	6	324	29½	28⅜	29⅛	
31⅜	25¼	Borden	1.72		6.7	6	136	25¾	25¼	25⅝	
34⅜	25⅜	BorgW	2		7.9	5	47	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
9⅞	2⅜	Bormans					5	25	7½	7⅜	7½ + ⅛
25⅝	22⅛	BosEd	2.44		10.	8	14	23¾	23½	23⅝	
12½	10⅝	BosE	pr1.17		11.		31	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
53	37⅜	BosE	pr1.46		11.		1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
18⅝	8⅜	Brantff	.36		1.6	6	201	23¾	22¾	23¾	+ ⅜
33½	20⅛	BraunC	.80		2.9	8	87	27⅝	26⅝	27⅜	+ ⅜
31¼	24	BrigSt	1.08		4.0	10	5	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
40⅝	28	BristM	1.22		3.3	13	417	36⅝	36⅛	36½	+ ⅛
46½	35½	BristM	pf 2		4.8		11	43	41½	41½	— ⅜
18⅝	13⅜	BrlfPet	.43e		2.6	8	61	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅞	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08		6.2	5	19	17½	17	17⅜	— ⅛
21½	18⅝	BrkwGl	1.90		9.7	7	29	19½	19	19½	— ⅛
23⅜	17⅛	BrwnShp	.80		4.3	6	5	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
10⅝	7¼	Brown	.30		3.3	5	8	9	9	9	
30	21⅛	BrwnGp	1.80		7.2	5	50	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
16	9¼	BrwnFer	.60		4.4	10	63	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.70		5.0	6	629	14	13¾	13⅞	
34¼	27⅛	Brnsw	pf2.40		8.3		11	28¼	28¼	28¾	— ⅜
29	17¼	BrushW	1.40		5.6	6	14	25	24⅜	25	+ ½
21⅜	15¼	BucyEr	.88		5.0	7	136	18	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
1.35⅜	22	BuffCr	1.60a		6.4	5	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
9⅞	5	Bulova	.5				5	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
15	10	Bundy	.88		8.0	5	3	11	11	11	
21½	17¾	BunkrH	1.86		9.9		8	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
19¾	9½	BunkR	.50		2.7	8	62	18½	18½	18½	
22⅜	16¾	Burlind	1.40		8.0	7	59	17⅝	17½	17½	
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80		4.5	6	149	40	38¾	40	+ 1⅛
7⅞	6⅜	BrlNo	pf .55		7.9		28	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
47	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		7.2		20	39¾	38¾	39¼	+ ⅛
23¾	15⅛	Burndy	.88		4.5	9	27	19¾	19⅜	19¾	+ ⅛
23⅛	21⅜	BrnsRl	.20		6.2		135

NYSE Trading Closing Prices January 11

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28⅝	17½	Maremt	1	4.5	7	238	22	21	22	—¼
17⅞	11⅛	MarMid	.80	4.9	9	106	16¼	16	16¼	+¼
17⅜	11⅞	MarionL	.64	4.6	10	76	14	13½	14	+½
18¼	9⅞	MarkCtl	.36	2.9	14	33	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅛
21⅛	13	Mark pf1.20		8.0		8	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
35¾	22½	Marley	1	3.4	9	64	29½	28¾	29½	+⅝
16⅞	10½	Marriot	.16	1.2	10	449	13½	13	13½	+⅜
68¾	51½	MrshM	3.20	5.1	13	56	62¾	61¾	62¾	+⅜
35¼	15½	MrshF	1.24	7.4	9	115	17	16¾	16⅞	—¼
34⅞	22¾	MartM	1.80	6.0	6	148	30⅜	30	30⅛	—¼
14	9	MaryK	.48	4.4	9	7	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+⅛
26¼	20⅜	Md Cup	.56	2.4	8	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
26	15⅝	Masco	.52	2.5	10	81	20¾	20½	20¾	+⅜
27½	14⅞	Masonit	.80	3.2	8	445	25¼	24¾	24⅞	+⅛
15¾	11⅛	MasM	1.34e	9.9	10	17	13⅝	13½	13½	—¼
14⅝	8	MassyF				179	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
17¼	15½	MasCp	1.68	10.		10	16¼	16	16¼	+¼
11¼	10⅛	Masinc	1.08	10.		19	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
42¾	22⅞	MatsuE	.39e	1.0	10	3	37¾	37¼	37¾	+⅜
13⅛	6½	Mattel	.15e	1.9	7	567	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
9⅛	3½	Mattel	wt			583	4¾	4½	4⅝	—⅛
27⅞	20⅜	MayDS	1.28	5.4	6	17	24	23⅞	23⅞	—¼
5⅞	3⅛	MaysJW			4	11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
29¾	22½	Maytg	1.60a	6.5	10	40	24½	24⅛	24½	+⅜
31½	20⅝	McDermI	1	4.7	5	1566	22⅞	21⅜	21½	—1
35⅞	25¾	McDr pf2.20		8.2		11	27½	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
32⅛	28¼	McDr pf2.60		9.0		332	29⅜	28⅝	29	+⅜
60½	43⅞	McDnld	.36	.8	12	832	47	46¼	46⅞	—⅜
40½	22¼	McDonD	.60	1.7	9	297	35½	35⅛	35⅝	+⅛
30⅜	19¼	McDonh	1.20	4.8	5	10	25¼	25¼	25¼	
30⅛	22½	McGEd	1.80	7.4	6	32	24½	24¼	24¼	—⅛
31⅛	16⅝	McGrH	1	3.0	13	4488	u33¼	31¾	32⅞	+2
50⅞	27	MGH pf1.20		2.2		4	u53½	52	53½	+3¼
26½	17¼	McIntyr				z100	22	22	22	
22⅝	12	McLean	.64	4.4	6	37	14½	14¼	14½	
13	8¼	McLout				31	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	
14⅞	9⅜	McMorE	.10	.7	36	14	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
15¾	10	McNeil	.80	7.3	6	22	11	10⅞	11	—¼
33⅞	16⅜	Mead	1.60	6.1	6	374	26⅜	25⅞	26¼	
39⅞	16⅜	Measrx	.50	1.3	14	128	37½	35⅞	37½	+⅜
17½	13¾	Mecnco	.40	2.4	10	131	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	—⅜
40⅝	17	Medtrn	.48	1.3	14	147	36¼	35¾	36¼	+¼
48⅛	33	Meduso	2.40	5.1	9	125	46⅞	46⅜	46¾	
33⅞	24¼	Melville	1.16	4.1	9	349	28⅞	28⅛	28½	—⅛
60⅜	25½	Memorex			6	999	34⅞	32¼	34⅞	+2½
39	29⅜	MercStr	1a	2.9	6	7	34½	34⅜	34⅜	—¼
32⅞	24⅜	MerTx	1.32	5.0	6	118	26⅝	25½	26⅝	+⅜
69¼	47⅜	Merck	1.90	2.7	18	3775	u70	68¼	70	+2
40¼	24⅛	Meridth	1	3.4	6	16	29⅝	29⅛	29½	—⅛
24⅝	13¼	MerrLy	.88	5.2	9	210	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
39⅝	26⅛	MesaPet	.48	1.3	13	532	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	+⅛
16⅝	13	Mesab	1.11e	7.2	23	54	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+⅛
25¼	17½	Mesta	.80	4.2		2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+⅛
54¾	25	MGM	1.10b	2.4	10	465	46⅛	45	45½	—1¼
24¼	22⅜	MGM	wi			132	23⅝	22¾	22⅞	—⅜
71	31½	Metrm	2.20	3.9	9	157	57	55¾	56½	—¼
97	81¼	MtE pf 8.32		10.		z160	83½	83¼	83½	—1
16	12½	MchGs	1.20	9.1	7	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	
29½	25½	MnWl pf2.67		10.		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
19	16⅜	MaCTel	1.40	7.9	7	12	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
26⅝	21⅜	MaCT pf2.06		8.9		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
17⅝	14¼	MidSUt	1.52	10.	6	591	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
3	1	MidIndM				52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅝	14	MidlRos	1.10	6.2	7	19	18	17⅞	17⅞	
30½	16¼	MillerW	.90	3.3	12	140	28	27	27½	+½
24⅞	11¼	MiltBrd	.80	3.4	9	96	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+⅛
16⅝	10½	MilRoy	.30	2.0	11	6	15¼	15⅛	15¼	—⅛
66	43	MMM	2	3.1	14	2296	65⅛	64¼	64⅞	
21⅞	18½	MinPL	1.84	9.6	9	27	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
37⅞	20⅝	Misnins	.68	1.8	9	732	u38⅞	36¼	38	+1⅞
59½	40½	MPacC	2.80	5.7	5	75	49⅞	48⅞	49⅛	+⅛
16¼	10⅝	MoPSv	1b	8.9	12	11	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	+⅛
26½	21	MoPS pf2.44		11.		2	22½	22½	22½	—⅛
27⅞	23	MoPS pr2.61		11.		2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+¼
72⅝	58⅛	Mobil	4.60	6.7	7	488	69⅞	69⅛	69⅛	—⅜
4⅝	2	MobileH			11	30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
19⅜	11⅜	MdMer	.16	1.0	9	30	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
15¼	10⅛	Mohasco	.90	7.8	6	39	11¾	11⅛	11½	—⅛
14⅝	5⅝	MohkDta			11	302	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+½
24⅞	13⅛	MohkR	1.20	8.2	4	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
35¼	21⅛	Monrh	1.60	5.9	4	25	27	26¾	27	
26⅞	13	Monopr	.52	2.2	7	6	24	23⅝	23⅞	—⅛
60¼	44⅜	Monsan	3.20	6.5	6	187	49	48⅞	48⅞	—⅛
66⅝	50⅛	Mons pf2.75		5.0		2	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	+⅛
18⅛	15⅝	MntDU	1.50	9.0	6	22	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
24½	19½	MonPw	2.04	9.7	7	222	21	20⅞	21	+¼
22⅝	18⅛	MonSt	1.80a	9.2		40	19½	19½	19½	+⅛
10⅝	7½	MONY	.92e	11.	10	26	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
39⅞	26⅜	MooreM	1	3.2	7	83	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	+⅛
52	39⅜	Morgan	2.50	5.2	8	123	48⅛	47½	48⅛	+⅜
30	18⅜	MorKnu	1	4.9	4	13	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	—⅛
20⅛	13	MorseSh	.66	4.2	6	15	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
8⅝	4¾	MtgTrAm			6	18	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
34⅝	23½	MorNor	1.28	4.5	10	76	29	28⅝	28⅞	
54⅞	35	Motrola	1.20	3.0	10	387	40⅛	39¼	39⅞	+⅛
40½	27	MtFuel	2.20	6.8	9	60	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	—⅛
27¾	24⅛	MtSTel	2.08	8.2	7	57	26	25⅝	25⅝	—1⅛
13½	5¼	Munford				109	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
8	4	Munfd pf.40		6.4		24	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+⅛
20⅞	14⅝	Munsng	1.20	7.7	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
19½	11⅛	MurphC	1.28	9.7	8	7	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
57½	37½	MurpOil	.80	1.9	13	1012	42	40	42	+1
15	12¾	MutOm	1.32	9.7		12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
15¼	7½	MyersL	.40	3.4	8	47	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
		— N—N—N —								
22⅞	12¾	NCH	.56	3.6	9	128	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅝
67⅛	36⅜	NCR	1	1.6	10	839	64½	63¾	64½	+1½
25¼	15⅝	NLInd	1.20	5.6	9	267	21½	21	21½	+¼
27⅞	20⅜	NLT	1	4.3	7	212	23	22⅞	23	+⅜
8⅛	5⅝	NVF	1.27t	16.	4	34	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
28½	23½	Nabisco	1.50	6.0	8	141	25	24⅝	25	
32¾	24⅝	Nalco	1.24	4.5	15	52	28¼	27½	27⅞	—⅜
25⅞	12⅛	Narco	.68	2.6	12	1685	u26¼	25½	26⅛	+¼
38	17½	Nashua	1.30	5.5	5	14	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	—⅛
40¼	13	NatAirl	.50	1.4	18	91	37	36⅜	36⅞	—⅛
33	19½	NAvlo	.72e	2.7		50	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
22⅝	13½	NatCan	.64	3.1	12	1197	20½	19½	20½	+1½
39½	25	NCcn pf1.50		4.2		11	36	35⅞	35¾	+1¼
18⅜	9	NtCtyL	.60	5.6	7	33	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅜
31¼	24½	NtDetr	1.88	6.6	5	22	28⅝	28	28⅝	+⅜
23½	18	NatDist	1.70	8.8	6	283	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	—⅛
77½	73	NDist pf4.25		5.8		z100	73½	73½	73½	
22¼	20	NDist pr1.85		9.2		27	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
28	23⅞	NatFG	2.38	9.2	7	10	26	26	26	
22⅝	13⅞	NatGyp	1.32	7.6	5	40	17½	17¼	17⅜	—⅛
4⅜	2¼	NatHom			21	66	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+½
8¼	7⅛	NtLibty	.24	3.0	6	82	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
27	15⅝	NMdCr	.56	2.4	12	82	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
31⅝	15⅝	NMedE	.75	3.2	10	96	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+⅛
20⅞	11⅜	NMineSv	.56	3.5	20	26	15⅝	15⅜	15⅞	
38½	15⅜	NtPrest	1.50	8.6	9	38	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅛
33¾	15⅝	NtSemic			11	546	22½	22	22½	
17½	12½	NSvcInd	1.08	6.7	6	83	16⅛	16	16⅛	
23⅞	14½	NStand	1.16	6.7	6	13	17½	17¼	17⅜	—⅛
35¾	28⅜	NatlStl	2.50	8.2	6	86	30½	30⅛	30½	+⅛
52⅞	33⅝	Natom	1.80	3.8	6	306	47⅞	45⅞	47½	+2
35	23⅛	Natm pf1.60		5.2		116	31	29⅞	31	+1⅛
24½	20⅝	NevP	2	9.2	9	14	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
24½	21	NevP pf2.30		11.		z80	21½	21½	21½	
24⅝	21	NEngEl	2.10	9.3	7	28	22⅝	22½	22½	—⅛
17⅞	15	NEnGE	1.52	9.4	7	14	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
46	27	NENuci	.40	1.0	16	21	39⅜	38⅝	38⅞	—⅛
30	24⅞	NEnP pf2.76		10.		1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+¼
35⅞	31⅛	NEngT	3.16	9.0	8	12	35⅛	35	35⅛	
19⅜	16⅝	NYSEG	1.68	9.8	7	x130	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	—⅛
25	21⅞	NYS pf 2.12		9.6		11	22	21⅞	22	+⅛
30	16⅞	Newhall	.66	2.6	9	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
24¼	15½	Newmt	.80	3.4	32	188	23⅝	23	23¼	
12⅜	5½	Newprk			8	33	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
15⅝	13⅝	NiaMP	1.44	9.8	8	645	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
38½	33	NiaMpf	3.40	10.		z40	33	33	33	
41	33	NiaMpf	3.60	10.		z60	35¼	35¼	35¼	
43¼	36½	NiaMpf	3.90	11.		z60	37	37	37	
54¾	46	NiaMpf	4.85	10.		z100	46¾	46¾	46¾	+¾
59	50	NiaMpf	5.25	10.		z100	51¾	51¾	51¾	+1
110	101½	NiMpf	10.60	10.		z100	104	104	104	—¼
86½	72	NiaMpf	7.72	11.		z200	72½	72½	72½	—4½
12¼	9¼	NiagSh	1e	9.5		8	10⅞	10½	10½	—⅜
31⅞	26⅛	Nicor	2.40	8.7	5	39	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—¾
31¼	26	Nicor pf1.90		7.0		22	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+1
28	20⅜	NorfWn	1.84	8.0	8	95	23⅛	23	23	—⅛
26⅞	19¼	Norlin	1.60	7.9	4	31	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	
27	19⅜	Norris	1.24	5.5	6	44	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+⅛
24½	14⅞	NACool	.56	2.8	10	12	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
5	2⅝	NoAMtg				20	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
34¾	24¼	NoAPhl	1.50	5.4	6	5	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+⅛
11⅞	4⅛	NoCAir	.16	2.1	5	92	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
7½	15-16	NoCAir	wf			13	3	3	3	
10⅞	9	NoestUt	1.02	11.	9	299	9⅞	9½	9½	—¼
16¾	10	NCalSL	.70	5.6	4	15	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
18⅞	15¼	NIndPS	1.50	9.2	9	119	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+¼
41¾	32¼	NorNGs	2.60	7.2	6	166	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+⅜
101⅝	96⅞	NoNG pf8.48		8.7		z30	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	
27⅞	23¼	NoStPw	2.16	9.0	7	40	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
50	45½	NSPw pf4.08		9.0		z50	45½	45½	45½	
85	77	NSPw pf 7		9.0		z100	78	78	78	+1
34½	22½	NorTel	.80	2.5	10	28	32⅝	32½	32⅝	
6½	3½	Nthgate				5	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
49⅞	20¼	Nortrp	1.60	4.3	7	69	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	+⅜
37⅞	21	NwstAirl	.75	2.6	9	334	29¼	28½	28⅝	—⅛
28¾	21⅛	NwtBcp	1.16	4.2	8	94	27⅞	26⅞	27⅜	+⅜
36¼	25⅝	NwtEnr	2.40	8.5	6	36	28½	27⅞	28⅛	—⅛
36	24⅞	NwEn cl2.40		8.6	6	17	28	27⅞	27⅞	—¼
35	23	NwtInd	1.75	6.1	6	62	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+⅛
46½	28¼	NwtInd	wi			3	35¼	35¾	35¼	—¼
27⅞	24	NwtP pf2.50		10.		3	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
26⅞	24	NwtP pf2.36		9.7		34	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+⅜
12⅛	9⅝	NwMLI	1e	9.8	9	25	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
39¾	25⅛	NwStW	1.40	4.7	7	54	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
27¼	25	Norton	1.15	4.4	7	7	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
21⅝	15⅝	NorSim	.92b	5.7	7	147	16⅝	16¼	16¼	—¼
33¾	25¼	Nucor	.36	1.1	7	38	u34	33⅝	33¾	
		— O—O—O —								
21⅞	15⅜	OKC	1.20	5.6	8	244	21½	20½	21½	+⅞
19⅝	16⅜	OakInd			19	305	u19½	18⅝	19½	+1
26⅝	14⅜	OcciPet	1.25	6.9	32	681	18⅝	17½	18⅛	+⅝
13⅛	4½	OcciPet	wt			59	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
42⅝	26¾	OcciP pf2.16		7.3		2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅜
82½	48¾	OcciP pf 4		7.1		11	56	56	56	
27	22	OcciP pf2.50		11.		18	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	—½
24	18½	OcciP pf2.12		11.		12	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	—¼
24⅞	19½	OcciP pf2.30		11.		35	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
35¾	22⅜	Ogden	1.80	5.9	5	60	30⅞	30½	30½	—⅛
19½	14⅝	OhioEd	1.76	11.	13	257	16⅛	16	16⅛	—⅛
44½	37	OhEd pf3.90		10.		z200	38½	38	38½	+1½
50⅝	41	OhEd pf4.40		10.		z50	43	43	43	
98	84	OhEd pf8.64		9.8		z5000	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+2¾
113	102	OhE pf10.76		11.		z50	102	102	102	
84	73¾	OhP pfC7.60		10.		z300	73¼	73¼	73¼	
25⅞	21¼	OhP pfG2.27		10.		196	22⅞	22¼	22½	+¼
124½	113½	OhP pfA 14		12.		z40	116½	116½	116½	+1
124⅝	114	OhP pfF 14		12.		z170	116½	115½	115½	—1½
18⅝	16⅛	OklaGE	1.60	9.5	8	158	17	16⅞	16⅞	
24⅝	18	OklaNG	1.60	7.9	5	16	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
25⅝	13⅝	Olin	.80	4.6	8	272	19⅜	18⅞	19¼	—⅛
62⅝	23½	Olinkrft	1.20	2.0	15	16	59⅞	59½	59½	+⅝
36⅛	18	Omark	1.12	3.9	6	6	28⅞	28¾	28¾	—¼
23½	15½	Oneida	.84	4.1	7	15	20¾	20¼	20½	+½
11¼	9⅛	Opelika	.84	8.4	7	3	10	10	10	
16¾	14⅝	OranRk	1.52	9.8	5	28	15½	15¼	15½	
10⅞	4⅝	Orange	.20	2.8	15	70	7¼	7	7¼	+¼
8½	7⅝	OrionC	.30	3.6	7	89	8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
23½	15⅞	OutMar	1.40	7.9	6	90	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
33⅞	16⅝	OutletCo	1	4.3	6	9	23¼	23	23	
18½	11¼	OverhDr	.70	4.7	6	12	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	—⅛
26⅛	16	OvrnTr	1.10	6.0	4	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	—⅛
29	20⅜	OverSh	.40b	1.8	5	18	22⅞	22½	22½	
35⅝	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.5	6	212	26½	26⅛	26½	+¼
24¾	17⅛	OwenIll	1.16	6.5	5	106	18	17¾	17¾	—⅛
76	60	Ownil pf4.75		7.8		7	61¼	61¼	61¼	—¼
		— P—Q —								
18	15½	PHH Gp	.64	3.5	11	27	u18⅞	18½	18⅞	+⅜
12⅛	8	PNBMt	.82e	9.1	11	8	9	8⅞	9	
31½	23⅞	PPG	1.72	6.6	8	434	26	25½	26	
21⅞	8	PSA			8	93	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+¼
13⅞	11¼	PacAS	1.24	10.		17	12	11⅞	11⅞	
24⅞	21⅛	PacGE	2.16	9.5	8	523	22⅞	22½	22¾	+¼
21⅞	18⅝	PacLtg	2	9.2	7	47	u21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
57⅝	32⅜	PacLm	2	4.7	13	21	43¼	42⅞	42⅞	—⅛
21½	18	PNwTel	1.52	8.3	7	60	18⅜	18¼	18¼	—⅛
52½	30½	PacPet	1.14	2.2	12	761	u52⅞	52½	52⅞	+½
23	19¾	PacPw	1.92	9.5	7	266	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
17⅛	14	PacTT	1.40	9.3	7	64	15⅛	14⅞	15	—⅛
74½	62	PacTT pf 6		9.5		z10	63	63	63	+¾
14¼	10	PacTin	.80	7.4	5	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
13⅛	6¼	PaineW	.44	5.5	4	37	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
20⅜	13⅝	PalmBc	1	5.8	5	58	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
8¾	3⅞	Pamida	.12	2.7	10	38	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
10¾	4¾	PanAm			3	785	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
48	36⅛	PanEP	2.60	6.8	7	91	41⅜	40⅞	41¼	+¼
23⅛	14⅜	Paprcft	1.14	5.8	8	20	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+⅛
17½	10⅛	Pargas	1.06	8.5	12	23	12½	12¼	12½	
72	43¼	ParkDr	.40	.7	7	141	59⅝	57½	59⅝	+2⅛
21⅝	18½	ParkDr	wi			17	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+½
30⅜	20¼	ParHan	1.10	4.5	8	162	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
29½	17½	ParkPn	.60b	2.3	9	212	26⅞	26¼	26½	
13¼	7	PatPtl			32	1316	u14¼	12⅞	14⅛	+1¾
24½	15½	Paylsnw	.50	2.9	8	119	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—½
29⅝	19½	Peabdy	.28b	1.2	9	55	23	22½	22½	—½
12⅝	5½	Pengo				7	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
19⅛	14⅜	PenCen				614	16	15½	16	
10½	9⅝	PennCn prA				7	10½	10¼	10¼	—⅛
6⅝	5	PenCn prB				4547	6⅝	6	6⅛	
4⅞	2¾	PenDix				53	3⅝	3½	3½	
43¼	29⅜	Penney	1.76	5.6	7	881	31½	31⅛	31¼	—⅛
24¼	19	PaPL	1.92	9.8	7	57	19⅝	19½	19⅝	—⅛
52½	44	PaPL pf4.40		9.8		z100	44¾	44¾	44¾	—1
53½	44	PaPL pf4.50		9.9		z120	46	45¼	45¼	
101	85	PaPL pf8.60		10.		z130	85	d84½	84½	—1
112	101	PaPL pf 11		10.		z20	105¾	105¾	105¾	+¾
127	112½	PaPL pf 13		11.		z100	115	115	115	+¼
92½	74½	PaPL pf 8		10.		z210	78	77	78	+1
42½	31½	Penwit	2.20	6.6	7	26	34½	33½	33½	—⅝
26½	20½	Penw pf1.60		7.6		6	21½	21	21	—⅜
33⅝	26⅜	Pennzol	2	6.5	9	339	31	30⅝	30⅞	+⅛
14	7	PeopDr	.24	2.2	7	19	11⅛	11	11	—¼
37⅝	31⅜	PeopGs	2.88	8.6	7	52	33⅝	33¼	33½	
33⅞	24⅝	PepsiCo	1	3.7	11	862	26¾	26⅛	26¾	+⅜
30	17	PerkinE	.52	1.7	15	374	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+⅝
17¾	8⅝	Pertec			10	75	12	11⅝	12	+⅛
35⅞	27	Petrolan	1.04	3.4	8	100	31¼	30⅞	31	
26¾	20⅜	PetRs	2.47e	10.		39	24¼	24	24⅛	—¼
39	25½	Pfizer	1.20	3.5	12	672	34⅛	33	34⅛	+⅜
27⅛	17⅝	PhelpD	.60	2.5	30	297	24	23⅝	24	+⅛
19⅝	15	PhilaEl	1.80	11.	10	105	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	—⅛
49	41½	PhilE pf4.40		10.		z330	42½	42	42½	+1
106⅛	91½	PhilE pf9.50		10.		z2500	92¼	92¼	92¼	—¾
87¼	73	PhilE pf7.80		10.		z150	75	75	75	—4
28⅛	17	PhilaSub	.96	4.3	7	83	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	+⅛
76⅝	55⅞	PhilMr	2.05	2.9	11	477	71⅝	70⅝	71½	—⅛
8½	3⅝	PhilInd	.28	5.6	6	66	5¼	5	5	
13⅝	9½	PhilInd pf 1		9.8		1	10¼	10¼	10¼	—⅜
36⅞	26¼	PhilPet	1.20	4.0	8	991	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	—⅛
18	8⅝	PhilVH	.60	4.3	4	46	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅜
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt	.24	2.0	4	351	12⅛	11⅞	12	—⅛
17¾	15⅝	PiedNG	1.56a	9.3	8	11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
9	4⅝	Pier1	.20	2.0	7	411	u10⅛	9⅜	10⅛	+1¼
47⅜	33½	Pilsbry	1.52	4.3	8	59	35⅝	35½	35⅝	—⅛
31½	24½	Pioneer	1.76	6.5	7	59	27	26⅞	27	+⅜
20½	10½	PionrEl			9	116	u21⅛	20⅜	21⅛	+⅜
29	18⅝	PitneyB	1.20	4.7	9	549	25⅝	25	25½	+½
25⅛	19½	PittFrg	.80a	4.0	7	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
26	16	Pittsin	1.20	6.2	93	260	19½	19	19½	+⅛
10⅝	3⅞	PlanRsc			8	28	6⅜	6	6⅛	
23⅞	10⅝	Planim	.12	.7	13	85	17⅝	17	17⅛	—¼
32¾	6½	Playboy	.12	.7	25	186	16½	16	16½	+⅞
24¼	16⅛	Plessy	1.25e	5.6	9	4	22½	22⅛	22¼	
31½	15⅝	Pneumo	1	4.4	11	27	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+⅛
13⅝	11⅛	PogoPd	.20b	1.6	10	246	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+⅝
60¼	23⅝	Polaroid	1	1.8	16	5564	54⅞	52¼	54⅜	+2¼
30½	13½	Pndrosa	.30	1.4	7	176	21⅜	20½	20¾	—⅜
36	16⅞	PopeTal	1	3.9	5	10	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	+½
22½	13	Portec	.80b	5.3	11	57	15⅛	14⅞	15	—⅛
20⅜	16½	PortGE	1.70	9.8	9	51	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	
111½	99¾	PoG pf11.50		11.		z20	101½	101½	101½	
28⅛	23⅜	PorG pf2.60		11.		2	24½	24½	24½	+⅛
39¼	23⅛	PotIch	1.16	3.7	8	18	31⅝	31¼	31¼	—⅜
15¾	13½	PotmEl	1.34	9.5	8	67	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
26⅛	15	Premier	.64	2.8	9	7	23	22⅞	23	+¼
44⅝	21⅛	PrimeCm			26	172	33¼	31⅞	33¼	+1⅛
93	73⅝	ProctG	3	3.4	14	462	88⅜	87	88½	+⅝
16¼	8⅛	ProdRsh	.50	4.2	8	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
26¾	18⅜	Proler			33	33	22	21⅜	21⅝	—⅛
18½	15⅞	PSvCol	1.60	9.6	11	307	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
29	24	PSInd	2.16	8.4	9	241	26	25⅝	25⅝	—⅜
43¼	37	PSin pf3.50		9.3		z100	38	37½	37½	—1½
13½	11	PSin pf1.04		9.5		z300	11	11	11	
108½	101	PSin pf9.44		9.2		z3000	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	—1⅝
22½	18⅜	PSvNH	2.12	10.	7	70	20⅜	20¼	20¼	—⅛
22⅝	18⅜	PSvNM	1.76	8.9	6	65	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
24⅝	20	PSvEG	2.12	10.	7	345	21⅛	20⅞	21	
16⅞	14⅛	PSEG pf1.40		9.7		3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
59½	52½	PSEG pf5.05		9.4		z50	54	54	54	+½
25½	21⅜	PSEG pf2.17		9.7		11	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+⅛
92⅝	81½	PSEG pf7.80		9.6		z70	81½	81½	81½	—1½
93¼	76	PSEG pf8.08		10.		z100	79	79	79	+½
89⅝	75⅝	PSEG pf7.52		9.7		z210	78½	77⅜	77½	—1
108½	97½	PSEG pf9.62		9.7		z30	99	98⅝	99	+1
10⅝	4¾	Publick				295	6¾	5⅞	6¾	+⅞
8⅝	3½	Pueblo			4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL	1.56	9.1	7	123	17⅛	16½	17⅛	—⅛
48	24	Pullmn	1.60	4.3	8	27	37½	37	37¼	
20⅛	14⅝	Purex	1.16	7.3	8	264	16½	16	16	—½
6¼	2¼	PuritnFa			6	23	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
30⅜	19⅞	Purolir	1.28	4.9	12	9	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	—¼
27⅝	20⅛	QuakO	1.20	4.9	7	118	24⅝	24	24¼	—⅛
19⅛	12¾	QuakStO	.88	6.6	10	57	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
32	19½	Quonex	1.32	4.7	7	5	28⅜	28¼	28¼	—¼
12½	4⅞	Questor	.20	2.7	16	29	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
27	19	QuestrpfA	2	10.		1	19½	19½	19½	—¼
		— R—R—R —								
33⅞	22⅝	RCA	1.40	5.1	8	517	27½	27	27½	+¼
74	58½	RCA pf	4	6.6		165	61	61	61	—½
17½	9¾	RTE	.60	4.9	6	45	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+½
20	9	RLC	.52	3.9	5	31	13½	13⅜	13½	—⅛
16¼	11	RalsPur	.50	4.3	8	660	11½	11⅛	11½	+⅛
17	3⅜	Ramad	.12e	1.2	29	1413	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+¼
20¾	17⅝	Ranco			8	48	19	18¾	19	+½
16¾	5¾	RapAm	.40e	2.6	3	17	15½	15¼	15¼	—⅛
40¾	24½	Raybl	1.60b	5.7	5	14	28	27⅝	28	
27¾	14¾	Raymndin	1	5.9	5	37	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+¼
58¾	28⅝	Raythn	1.60	3.2	11	156	50	49½	49¾	+¼
32¾	18⅝	ReadBat	1	4.5	7	96	22¼	21¾	22¼	+¼
21⅞	12⅛	RltRef	1.93	13.	8	10	15¼	15	15	—⅜
7⅝	3½	Redman	.03e	.6	5	61	5	4⅞	5	
11⅜	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	7.1	7	32	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
28⅜	21⅜	ReevsB	1.80	6.3	5	8	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+½
16⅝	10⅝	ReichCh	.74	6.0	6	4	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+⅛
41	27⅝	ReinEl	1.50	4.6	8	140	32¾	32⅜	32¾	+½
37	23⅜	ReinGp	1.60b	4.5	5	91	35¾	35½	35½	—⅛
56	37½	RelG pf 2.20		4.1		1	54	54	54	—¼
27⅜	23⅞	RelG pf 2.60		11.		5	24¼	24¼	24¼	
28⅜	25	Relin pf2.68		10.		1	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+¼
23½	10⅝	RepCp	.32e	1.8	4	15	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
30	20⅜	RepFnS	1.50	5.5	4	451	27¼	25	27¼	+2½
3	1⅞	RepMtg				33	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
27⅜	21¼	RepStl	1.80a	7.1	5	40	25¼	25	25¼	+⅛
25⅛	21	RepTex	1	4.4	7	183	23¼	22½	22⅞	—½
16⅞	9	ResvOil	.24	2.0	10	147	11¾	11¼	11¾	+½
26¾	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75		8.6		23	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
31½	17⅜	RevcoD	.64	2.6	10	148	24⅞	24½	24½	—⅜
19⅛	10½	Revere			5	65	14¾	14½	14½	+⅛
59	37⅞	Revlon	1.30	2.5	14	166	52½	52¼	52½	—⅛
20½	11⅝	Rexham	.60	3.2	10	96	19⅛	18¾	19	
21¼	15¼	Rexnrd	.88	5.3	6	115	16¾	16½	16½	—⅛
65	52¼	Reynln	3.80	6.8	7	324	56	55	56	—⅛
75	56½	Reyln pf2.25		3.7		1	60½	60½	60½	—1
39¾	24½	ReyMtl	1.1.3	5.0	7	210	36¼	35¾	36	—¼
25¼	14	RichCo	1.20	6.6	5	8	18¼	18¼	18¼	—⅛
31	19⅞	RchMer	1.06	4.4	10	232	24¼	23¾	24¼	+½
22⅛	15⅝	RiegelT	1.50	8.9	5	72	16⅞	16½	16⅞	—⅛
35¼	20⅜	RioGran	.90	3.2	6	72	28½	27⅞	28¼	+⅛
18⅞	12⅝	RioGr pf .80		5.3		29	15	14⅞	15	+¼
26	16¼	RiteAid	.42	2.0	8	25	20¾	20⅜	20¾	
29½	17	Robshw	1.20	5.9	7	24	20½	20¼	20¼	—½
35	22⅝	Robtsn	1.70	6.2	7	3	27⅝	27½	27½	—⅜
12⅞	8½	Robins	.40	4.3	8	95	9⅜	9¼	9¼	—⅛
20⅝	16½	RochG	1.44b	8.3	7	22	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+⅛
20⅛	15	RochTl	1.56	8.5	7	18	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	—⅛
15¼	10⅛	Rockwr	1	9.4	4	8	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
38	28⅜	Rockwl	2.40	6.8	7	146	35⅜	35¼	35½	+⅛
93¼	71	Rkint pf4.75		5.5		1	87	87	87	
33⅞	26	Rkint pf1.35		4.3		4	31¾	31½	31½	+½
40¼	28⅛	RohmH	1.52	4.3	9	109	35¾	35½	35⅝	+⅛
19⅞	6⅛	Rohrind			7	76	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
23	14¾	Rollins	.60	3.3	9	125	18⅛	18	18	—¼
51	25½	Rolm			32	173	43½	42	43½	+⅝
6¼	2½	Ronson				3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11½	10⅝	Roper n	.90	8.1	4	78	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅜
21½	12½	Rorer	.76	4.6	14	670	16⅞	16¼	16½	+⅜
23⅝	15	Rosario	.50a	3.1	10	19	16⅝	16	16⅛	+⅛
27¼	12¼	Rowan	.08	.4	11	23	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	—⅜
20⅞	13	RC Cos	1.04	7.2	8	48	14⅞	14½	14½	—½
65½	54¼	RoyID	4.85e	7.7	6	679	62⅞	62½	62⅞	+⅛
34¼	21⅜	Rubbrm	.76	3.1	11	30	24⅞	24¾	24¾	
13⅝	9⅜	RussTog	.88	8.0	9	15	11	11	11	
23¾	14⅞	RyanH	1	6.1	7	113	16¾	16⅜	16½	—⅜
30⅝	13⅝	RyderS	.60	3.3	7	338	24⅞	23½	24¼	+¼
		— S—S—S —								
10¾	4⅝	SCA	.35t	4.7	12	1597	7⅝	6⅞	7⅜	+⅜
23½	15½	SCM	1.10	6.1	4	48	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	—½
23¾	6¼	SPSTec	.50	2.8	26	58	18	17½	18	
35¾	22⅝	Sabine	.56	1.7	22	15	33	32⅝	33	
13	6⅝	Safegin	.32	3.3	10	394	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
46	35⅝	Safewy	2.60	6.0	9	251	43¾	43⅜	43⅜	—⅛
16¾	9½	SagaCp	.44	4.1	6	173	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
30⅞	21¼	SJoMn	1.30	5.2	15	37	25¼	25	25⅛	
14	12⅝	StJoLP	1.26	9.5	6	6	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+¼
43⅞	34⅞	StLSaF	2.50	6.4	5	9	39	38½	39	+¼
12½	10	SPaul	1.02e	9.5		24	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+⅛
35¼	25½	StRegP	1.80	6.2	8	56	29	28½	29	+⅜
8⅝	5½	Salant	.40	6.5	4	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	
21¾	9¾	Sambos	.60	5.7	7	202	10½	10¼	10½	+½
16⅜	14½	SDieGE	1.44	9.4	7	122	15¼	15	15¼	+⅛
16⅞	8⅛	SJuanR	1.05t	6.9	21	113	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+⅜
23¼	12⅞	Sanders	.20	2.2	9	173	18¼	17¼	18¼	+¾
39½	29⅛	SFeInd	2.20	7.1	6	265	31¼	30⅝	31⅛	+½
10¾	8	SFeIn pf .50		5.9		7	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
40½	22⅜	SFeInt	.60	2.1	11	391	29⅛	28¼	29½	+¼
19⅜	13	SalWel	.72	4.7	7	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
7⅝	3¾	SaulRE			16	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
8	3¼	SavASto			20	272	u 8¼	7¾	8¼	+¼
15	6½	SavOnD	.56	3.5	8	61	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	—⅛
13⅝	10⅝	SavEIP	1	9.2	4	7	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
15⅝	12¾	SavE A	1.34	10.		1	13	13	13	+¼
13½	11½	SavE pf1.28		11.		1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
24¾	11⅛	Savin	.50	3.5	4	202	14¼	13¾	14¼	+¼
8⅛	4⅞	Saxon			8	66	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
6¼	2⅞	Schaefer				9	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
38	26¼	SchrPlo	1.24	4.1	9	285	30	29½	30	+⅜
16⅞	9½	Schlitz	.40	3.8	38	446	10½	10	10½	+¼
98¼	64⅝	Schlmb	1.40	1.4	18	845	97½	94¼	97½	+2⅝
38⅝	16¼	SCOA	1.08	3.6	8	36	30	29¾	30	
7	3½	ScotLad	.36r	9.0		26	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
36⅛	22	ScotFel	1.60	6.2	6	16	26	25¾	26	
21¾	15⅞	ScottF	.64	3.3	8	51	19¾	19¼	19½	—¼
19¼	12⅝	ScottP	.84	5.0	9	1885	17⅛	15⅝	16¾	+1
12⅞	8⅛	Scottys	.28	2.4	8	82	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
24⅞	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.6	6	61	18⅞	18	18⅝	+⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder			16	60	8⅝	8½	8½	
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf .81e		9.1		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
15¼	11⅝	SeaCA pf1.46		11.		6	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
36⅛	16⅝	SeaCont	.42	1.8	6	208	23	22½	22½	—⅜
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	7.9	5	138	27⅞	27	27⅞	+⅝
15⅞	5⅛	SeabWA	.30	2.3	5	200	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+¼
31½	23	Seafst	.96	3.6	7	25	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
29½	20⅝	Seagrm	1.12	3.8	11	24	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	+¼
29¼	14⅝	SealPw	1.10	5.1	7	5	21½	21½	21½	
16⅝	10½	SearleG	.52	4.0		511	13½	12½	13⅛	+½
28⅛	19¾	Sears	1.12a	5.3	8	2255	21	20½	21	+½
14¾	7¼	Seatrain			75	297	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
48⅛	27¼	Sedco	.64	2.1	8	64	30⅛	29¾	30	—½
15⅝	11⅛	SelgLt	1.20b	9.0	6	7	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
49¼	19⅝	Servmt	1.50	3.1	15	7	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
15⅜	7⅞	Shakspr	.48	5.4	6	17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
29¼	11⅛	Shaklee	.74	4.6	5	104	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+⅜
34½	15⅞	Shapell	.15	.6	3	5	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	—¼
17½	5⅛	ShearH	.40	4.0	3	30	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
37⅝	28¼	ShellOil	1.80	5.6	6	81	32½	32	32¼	—⅛
47¼	37⅝	ShellT	1.33e	2.9	8	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	—⅜
14⅝	8⅞	ShelGlo	.70	7.3	4	75	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
21¾	14¾	ShelG pf1.35		8.3		4	16½	16¼	16¼	—½
31⅛	19⅜	Shrwin				49	23¼	20½	20½	—⅛
14½	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.1	8	63	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
24½	19⅛	Signal	.80	3.3	6	210	24¼	23½	24	
38⅝	28⅜	Signode	1.48	4.6	7	11	32½	32¼	32½	+⅜
21½	7½	SimPrec	.24	1.4	13	87	17	16¾	16⅞	—⅛
14⅞	8⅝	SimpPat	.56	5.3	11	992	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅜
24⅝	13⅛	Singer	.80	5.3	4	176	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
40¼	30¼	Singr pf3.50		11.		5	32½	32¼	32¼	—¼
30⅞	20⅛	Skaggs	.80	2.9	10	3	27¾	27⅜	27¾	
27⅞	11¾	Skil Cp	.40e	1.5	9	36	27¼	27¼	27¼	
17⅛	9⅝	Skyline	.48	4.4	8	33	11¼	11	11	—¼
24⅞	13⅝	SmithA	1.40	7.1	4	12	20	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
50½	30½	SmithInt	.92	2.0	9	150	47	46⅝	47	
102½	46½	Smkin	1.80	1.9	19	380	93½	91¾	93½	+1½
22	14½	SmithTr	.80	5.0	5	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
26¼	16⅛	Smucker	1	5.0	7	10	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	—¼
44⅞	23⅛	SnapOn	1.28	3.2	14	24	40¾	40¼	40⅜	—⅛
9½	5⅞	SonyCp	.15e	1.6	15	595	9⅛	9	9⅛	—⅛
58¾	43¾	SooLin	4.60e	8.1	7	12	56⅞	56	56½	—⅛
6½	2⅝	ScAlITr				23	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
19	16	SCrEG	1.62	9.5	7	92	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
20¼	17	ScEdrln	1.68	9.0	8	4	18⅝	18½	18½	—⅛
45⅞	18	Soutown	.60	1.8	14	38	33	32¼	32½	—½
15⅞	9⅞	SoelBk	.60	4.8	7	56	12⅝	12⅜	12½	—⅛
9¼	7	SoetPS	1.17t	15.	7	5	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
27	22⅞	ScCalE	2.48	9.5	8	481	26	25⅞	26	
17⅛	13	SouthCo	1.54	11.	10	590	14⅜	14¼	14½	
20⅞	17¼	SolnGE	1.40	7.5	6	5	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+¼
38¾	27⅝	SoNRes	1.25	3.8	6	86	33½	33⅛	33¼	—⅛
39½	34½	SNETel	3.20	8.8	6	21	36½	36¼	36¼	+⅛
48⅛	43¼	SoNE pf3.82		8.7		1	43¾	43¾	43¾	—⅛
34⅛	25	SouPac	2.40	8.8	8	165	27½	27⅛	27¼	—¼
57¼	44½	SouRy	2.68	6.3	6	41	45½	45	45⅜	+⅛
6⅝	5⅝	SouRy pf.50		8.7		33	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
56	43	SouRy pf 3		6.7		5	45	45	45	—½
26⅝	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	8.3	6	10	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	—⅛
34¾	22⅛	Southind	.72b	4.5	10	165	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	—⅛
55½	38¼	SouRoyl	1	1.9	15	20	54½	54	54	—½
30½	15⅝	SwtAir	.28	1.3	5	22	21¾	21½	21⅝	+⅛
29⅞	23⅞	SwtBsh	1.24	5.1	7	4	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+⅛
17	8½	SwtFare	.30	2.3	4	208	13⅛	13	13⅛	
32½	20	SwtFl pf1.50		6.1		5	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
15⅝	13⅛	SwtPS	1.28	9.2	9	369	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
17⅞	12⅛	SparlF	.40	2.7	7	15	15	14⅝	15	+½
15½	9	Sparton	.60	5.0	11	13	12	11¾	12	+½
26⅝	15⅛	SpectPh			16	142	23⅞	22⅛	23½	+⅜
23½	14⅝	SperryH	1	6.5	5	19	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
49⅞	32⅞	SprryR	1.32	2.8	9	786	46⅝	45⅝	46⅜	+⅜
20⅞	12⅝	SprngsM	1.05	6.3	9	19	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
27	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.7	6	300	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+⅛
37⅞	21⅜	Squibb	1.08	3.6	12	199	29¾	29⅜	29¾	
23	16½	Staley	1	5.1	15	34	19¾	19½	19½	—¼
29⅝	22½	StBrnd	1.36	5.5	10	166	24¾	24⅝	24¾	+¼
35	24¼	StBPnl	.5a	2.3	11	100	24½	d24	24	—½
20½	11⅞	StdMotA	.64	4.0	8	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
48⅞	34¼	StOilCl	2.60	5.7	8	372	45⅞	45½	45¾	—¼
58	43⅝	StOInd	2.80	5.1	8	611	55¾	55¼	55⅝	—⅛
43½	28⅞	StOilOh	.88	2.2	13	204	41	40	40⅞	—½
64	57⅝	SOOh pf3.75		6.6		z20	57⅛	d57⅛	57⅛	—¼
12¼	5⅝	StPacCp	.50b	6.3	4	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	
17⅛	12⅝	Standex	.60	3.8	8	23	16	15½	15¾	—⅛
29	22⅛	StanW	1.08	4.6	7	101	23¾	23¼	23½	—⅛
29⅞	22⅜	Starret	1.32	5.3	6	1	25	25	25	+¼
5⅝	3⅛	StMutInv			4	10	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
12½	9¾	StaMSe	1.05	10.		23	10½	10⅜	10½	
49¼	34	StaulCh	2	5.3	7	136	38¼	38	38	—⅜
13	8½	Sterchi	.56a	5.3	5	10	10½	10½	10½	
8	6¼	SterlBcp	.66	9.4	8	22	7¼	7	7	—⅛
19¼	12¾	SterlDg	.77	4.6	11	721	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.7	10	27	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt	.50	2.4	9	76	21⅞	21¼	21¼	—⅜
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	8.4	7	35	14¼	14	14¼	+⅛
38⅝	27½	StewWa	2.10	6.9	6	7	30¾	30½	30½	—½
31½	17¾	StokVC	1.32	4.4	10	206	30½	29¾	30¼	+⅜
13	10⅞	StokVC pf 1		9.1		z60	11	11	11	
54¼	42½	StoneW	2.80r	1.8	7	14	45⅝	44⅞	45	+⅜
16¼	10½	StanCon	.60	5.5	8	19	11	10⅝	11	—⅛
20⅝	13	StopShp	1.10	6.5	4	21	17	16⅞	17	+⅜
38⅞	17⅞	StorTec			18	875	33½	32	33⅜	+1⅜
35¾	19⅝	StorerB	1.30	3.9	9	13	33¼	32⅝	33⅛	+⅜
17¾	12½	StridRit	1	7.0	7	29	14½	14⅛	14¼	—¼
31¼	27⅞	StuWor	1.25	4.1	6	53	30¾	30⅜	30⅝	+⅛
5	2¾	SuavSho	.20	5.9	14	8	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
23¾	16½	SubPrG	1.32	7.7	6	131	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	
32	18⅝	SunChm	.60	2.4	5	70	25½	25½	25½	+⅛
27¼	19	SunEl	.60	2.4	15	34	24¾	24¼	24⅝	+⅛
47⅝	35⅛	SunCo	2.80	6.5	6	35	42⅞	42½	42¾	—⅛
48⅝	36⅛	SunC pf 2.25		5.1		16	44	43⅞	43⅞	—⅛
24⅜	16⅞	Sunbm	1.40	7.5	7	93	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+¼
24⅝	19	Sundstr	.80	3.4	8	194	23¼	23	23¼	
67⅞	50	Sunds pf3.50		6.1		1	57½	57½	57½	—½
14	9	SunsM	.20a	1.9	20	37	10½	10¼	10⅜	
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal	.54	3.4	8	128	16	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
337	235	SuprOil	2.80	.9	36	31	330	328	329	—2
16⅛	8	SupmkG	.42	3.2	6	37	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
13½	5	Supscp				36	8	8	8	—⅛
11⅞	7¾	SuiroM	.90e	10.	10	16	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
29⅞	14⅞	Swank	1.40a	5.9	7	19	24	23⅞	23⅞	—⅜
21¼	14½	Sybron	.96	5.0	8	269	19½	19	19¼	+⅜
40¼	30	Sybrn pf2.40		7.1		2	34	33¾	34	+½
16	7⅝	Systron	.10	1.0	9	18	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+¼
		— T—T—T —								
20⅝	10⅝	TRE	.84	5.6	13	62	14⅞	14	14⅞	+⅜
42⅞	27½	TRW	1.80	4.9	7	48	36⅞	36	36⅞	+¼
92¾	68⅛	TRW pf 4.40		5.6		3	79¾	79	79	—¼
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.64	2.9	8	70	22	21¼	22	
5	1⅜	Talcott				13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅜	9⅞	Talley	1	8.6	6	30	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
15⅜	11⅛	Talley pf 1		8.2		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
21½	16⅛	TampE	1.32	7.4	7	439	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
34⅝	19⅝	Tandy			9	605	27⅝	26¼	27½	+⅝
30⅛	11⅞	Tandycft			10	20	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	—⅛
12½	7¼	Tappan	.28	2.4	11	208	12	11¾	11⅞	
15⅞	8¼	Techncr	.40	3.3		99	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+¼
15½	7⅞	Tchncolr	.60	6.4	10	313	12½	11⅞	12½	+¾
14⅜	7⅝	Technicn			10	63	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
51⅝	32½	Tektrnx	.64	1.2	14	106	51⅝	50⅝	51⅜	+⅝
10⅜	5¾	Telecor			7	203	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+⅜
119¾	57¼	Teledn	9.14t	8.3	7	1446	111½	105⅝	110¼	+7¾
14½	7¾	Telprmt			21	1138	u14⅝	13¾	14½	+¾
9¼	2¾	Telex			11	355	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
34½	28	Tennco	2.20	7.2	7	923	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+⅛
12⅝	6¾	Tesoro			5	123	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Tesor pf2.16		10.		9	20¾	20⅝	20¾	—⅛
27⅞	22⅛	Texaco	2	8.3	9	2675	24¼	23¾	24⅛	+⅛
41¾	34¼	TexCm	1.40	3.9	8	100	36	35¾	36	
47	32	TexEst	2.30	6.3	7	368	36¼	35½	36¼	+¼
27¾	25⅞	TxET pf2.40		9.1		74	26¼	26¼	26¼	
30⅞	26¼	TxET pf2.87		11.		11	27⅞	27	27	—½
48⅝	34⅞	TexGT	2.64	6.8	7	132	39¾	38⅞	39	—¾
21	16	TexInd			5	42	20	19¾	20	
92½	61⅝	TexInst	2	2.4	14	247	84⅝	83	84⅜	+⅞
11⅞	5⅝	TexInf			18	698	8½	7⅞	8½	+½
35	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	1.0	10	1573	u35¼	33¾	35	+⅜
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.52	7.9	7	371	19¾	19¼	19¼	—⅛
24⅞	15⅛	Texsglf	1.20	5.5	20	113	21⅞	21½	21¾	
44⅛	35⅛	Texglf pf 3		7.7		23	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+¼
13⅛	2¼	TexflInd			10	154	10⅜	9¾	9⅞	—½
35	22⅛	Textron	1.80	7.0	6	287	25⅞	25⅜	25¾	+⅛
38½	27	Textr pf2.08		7.4		8	28	28	28	
31¼	20¼	Textr pf1.40		6.2		3	22½	22½	22½	—⅜
39⅝	23⅞	Thiokol	1.30	4.2	7	10	31	30¾	30¾	—⅜
48⅜	33⅜	ThmBet	1.32	3.2	13	38	41¾	41	41¼	
14⅞	8¼	Thomin	.52	5.5	5	8	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
23⅜	20	ThmJW	1.50	6.7	5	4	22½	22⅜	22½	
16	7⅝	Thrifty	.52	3.5	13	134	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
29	17½	Ticor	1.21a	5.8	5	17	21	21	21	+⅛
28⅞	18¼	Tidwatr	.80	3.6	8	11	22½	22⅛	22⅛	—⅜
34⅝	14⅝	TigerInt	.60	2.3	8	619	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+⅝
50¾	33⅞	TimeIn	1.50	3.6	8	226	41½	40½	41¼	—⅜
32¼	28⅛	Timl pfB1.57		5.1		172	30⅞	30⅛	30⅝	—⅛
35¼	22⅛	TimesM	1.20	3.8	9	73	32⅝	31⅝	32	—¼
53⅞	41	Timkn	2.60a	4.9	7	25	52¾	51⅝	52¾	+⅜
34½	11¾	ToddSh			7	22	23¼	23	23	—½
16½	12¾	Tokheim	.60	3.8	8	48	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
25½	20⅛	TolEdis	2.20	9.9	8	64	22¼	22	22¼	+⅛
25	20⅛	TolEd pf2.21		10.		1	21½	21½	21½	
12⅝	7⅜	TonkaCp	.48	5.1		33	9½	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
14⅞	7⅛	TootRol	.40b	3.7	7	7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
21	17⅞	ToroCo	.60	3.0	10	35	20⅜	19⅞	20¼	+¼
26⅛	14⅛	Tracor	.40	2.3	6	112	18	17⅝	17⅞	—⅛
45⅝	31	Trane	1.84	4.3	8	94	43¼	41	43	+2
38¼	28⅜	TranUn	2.12	7.3	6	150	29½	29	29	—¼
30⅝	9½	TWC			3	290	19	18	19	+¾
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	10.		9	20	19¾	19⅝	—⅛
18⅛	15⅞	TWC pf 1.90		11.		50	16¾	16¼	16¾	
19⅜	12⅞	Transm	1	5.9	6	163	17	15¾	17	+⅛
23¼	19½	Troninc	2	9.8		19	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+⅛
24	16⅝	Transco	1.10	5.6	8	347	19⅝	19	19⅝	—⅛
11¾	7½	Transcn	.60	5.3	7	94	11½	10⅞	11⅜	+⅛
98	91½	TrGP pf8.64		9.2		z620	95	93	94	+4¼
27⅝	23½	TrGP pf2.50		11.		8	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
18¼	11⅜	TrnsOh	.40b	2.8	4	4	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
29⅞	21	Tranwy	1.60	7.4	5	27	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	—¼
40⅝	26⅜	Travirs	2.08	5.7	4	692	36¼	35¾	36¼	
44⅞	32	Travelr pf 2		5.1		6	39	39	39	—½
20⅝	17⅛	TriCon	2.07e	11.		185	19	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
3⅝	1¼	TriSoM				9	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
13½	7	Trialnd				3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
24⅞	14¾	TriaPc	.72	4.2	6	32	17¼	17	17	
11¼	6⅝	Trico	.14	1.7	7	54	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—¼
25	15⅞	Trintvln	1	5.1	6	91	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—¼
17¼	14⅝	TucsnG	1.32	8.4	8	127	16	15⅝	15¾	
40⅜	20⅞	TCFox	1.20a	3.8	4	204	31½	31	31½	
24½	15⅝	TwinDs	.90	4.8	7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
23¾	12½	TycoLab	.80	4.3	3	34	18⅞	18½	18½	—⅜
19¼	13⅞	TylerCp	.40	2.3	8	31	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+⅛
34⅝	17	Tymshr			15	146	31	30½	30¾	—¼
		— U—U—U —								
45¾	19½	UAL	.80	2.6	3	1376	31¼	30¼	30⅞	—⅜
23⅞	16⅝	UGI	1.56	8.7	7	28	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
30¾	25⅞	UGI pf 2.75		10.		z100	27½	27	27½	+¼
22⅝	14	UMC	1.20	7.6	7	37	16⅛	15¾	15¾	—½
3	1⅛	UMET Tr				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
34½	16	UNCRes	.40	2.1	6	54	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+¼
24	17	UVind	1	4.2	5	1912	23⅞	23⅛	23¾	+½
56	41¾	UVin pf1.26		2.3		1	55½	55½	55½	+½
50⅝	18¾	UARCO	1.60	2.8	13	29	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	
14⅝	9⅞	Unarco	.76	7.0	6	8	11	10⅞	10⅞	
46⅛	35⅞	UniILt	1.09e	2.6	7	1	41½	41½	41½	—½
29⅛	12½	UnBncp	.92	3.3	14	212	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
51⅞	36½	UCamp	2.40	4.9	10	114	49	48⅝	48⅝	—⅜
43¼	33⅛	UnCarb	2.80	7.8	6	591	35¾	35¼	35¾	+⅛
11¼	6½	UnCmrce			11	20	8¾	8¼	8¼	
7	3⅞	UnionCp	.24t	5.1	8	34	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+⅛
15¾	13⅛	UnElec	1.44	10.	7	85	14½	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
24⅛	20¼	UnEl pf2.13		10.		1	21	21	21	+¼
29⅛	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72		10.		5	26⅜	26½	26½	—¼
83	75¼	UnEl pf7.44		9.9		1	75¼	75¼	75¼	
58⅜	45⅛	UnOCal	2.40	4.2	7	205	57⅝	56⅝	57⅛	+⅛
60¼	40⅞	UPacC	2.30	4.3	10	414	53¼	52½	53	—⅛
20⅜	14½	UPac pf .47		2.6		1	18	18	18	—½
8½	5	Uniroyal				325	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
85	42	Unlrval pf 8		14.		z1820	59½	57	57	—3⅝
15½	6⅜	UnBrnd	.15e	1.4	8	76	11	10⅝	10⅞	
21⅞	11¼	UBrd pf1.20		9.5		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
36⅞	28⅜	UEnRs	2.08	6.0	5	62	34½	34⅛	34½	
26½	13⅝	UFinCal	1	5.2	4	27	19⅜	19	19⅛	+¼
23½	13⅝	UnGrty	.12	.6	8	187	21½	21⅛	21⅜	+¼
28¾	22½	Ulllum	2.56	11.	8	4	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	+⅛
22	12½	UnItInd	.85b	5.5	6	1	15½	15½	15½	
19⅛	8¾	Unittinn	.22	1.8	6	14	12⅛	12	12⅛	—⅛
13⅝	11	UJerBk	1.04	9.2	5	24	11½	11¼	11¼	—¼
22¼	12⅞	UnRefg	.72	3.5	5	6	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
37½	28¼	USFid	2	6.3	4	126	32¼	31⅝	31¾	+⅜
33⅞	21	USGyps	1.80	6.7	4	61	27½	27	27	—½
30⅜	22½	USGy pf1.80		7.1		47	25⅝	25½	25½	
13⅛	6¼	USHom	.32	3.2	4	211	10	9½	9⅝	—⅛
10	6⅜	USInd	.64	8.0	5	74	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
20⅛	12⅝	USLeasg	.48	3.1	6	46	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
7	4⅞	US Rty				10	4⅝	4½	4½	
30⅛	19⅜	USShoe	1.32	5.7	6	12	23	23	23	—¼
32⅞	21⅞	USSteel	1.60	6.7	13	548	24	23⅝	24	
37	27	USTobc	1.60	5.1	10	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	—⅛
52½	32¼	UnTech	2	5.2	7	1662	38⅞	37⅝	38⅜	
140½	99½	UTch pf7.32		6.9		1	106½	106½	106½	—1
70¼	49¼	UTch pf3.87		7.4		226	53¼	52	52¼	—2¾
20	17⅞	UniTel	1.44	7.6	8	382	19¼	18⅞	19	
24¾	21½	UnIT 2pf1.50		6.3		2	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+⅛
20⅝	9¾	Unitrod	.20	1.1	10	45	17½	17¼	17½	
9¾	6⅞	Univar	.56	7.6	7	31	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+⅛
22	18	UnivFd	.96	4.7	9	9	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	—⅜
24	16⅝	UnLeaf	1.04	6.0	8	83	17⅞	17¼	17¼	—½
56	32⅛	Uplohn	1.52	3.2	11	511	48	46⅝	47	—⅞
25	15⅞	USLIFE	.64	3.1	6	242	20⅝	20¼	20½	
12⅛	9¼	UslifeF	.96a	9.5		33	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
19¾	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.3	9	167	19	18¾	18⅞	
24½	20¾	UtPL pf2.04		9.7		5	21	21	21	+¼
		— V—V—V —								
21⅝	16½	VF Cp	1.40	8.1	6	47	17¼	17	17¼	+¼
24⅝	10⅝	VSI Cp	.50	2.6	8	51	19¾	19¼	19⅝	+⅛
9¾	4¾	Valleyln	.40	7.0	18	11	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
16⅛	10½	VanDrn	.92	7.0	5	41	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅜
21¾	11¾	Varian	.40	2.6	10	56	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
15	7½	Vara	.32	3.6	4	78	9	8⅞	9	
20¼	16⅛	Veeco			8	74	19	18⅝	18⅞	+¼
9⅛	4	Vendo				6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
3⅞	1⅝	Venice				24	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
14¾	11¾	VestSe	1.36e	11.		7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
28⅝	16⅝	Viacom	.25	.9	15	138	26⅞	26⅜	26½	
15¾	13½	VaEPw	1.32	9.3	7	206	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
86¾	74	VaEP pf7.72		10.		z3750	76½	75½	75½	—1½
105¾	96	VaEP pf9.75		10.		z10	97	97	97	
30⅞	27	VaEP pf2.90		11.		2	27½	27⅜	27½	—⅜
86⅝	75½	VaE pf7.72		9.9		z50	78	78	78	+1
84½	71¾	VaEP pf7.45		10.		z10	73	73	73	—½
16	6⅝	Vornado			43	70	9¼	8⅞	9	
16	7⅞	VulcInc	.68	5.4	5	3	12½	12½	12½	—⅛
37¼	21⅞	VulcnM	1.30	4.6	7	6	28½	28½	28½	+¼
		— W—W—W —								
29⅝	17½	WUI	.60	2.1	10	480	29	28	28½	+½
22½	10	Wabash	.50	3.1	6	14	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅜
21	15½	Wachov	.68	3.9	8	81	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
56	42½	Wach pf2.20		4.8		1	46	46	46	+1
7	3½	WachRty				64	4⅛	4	4⅛	—¼
29⅝	17	WalMrt	.22	.9	13	61	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	—¼
30½	16	Walgrn	1.30	4.8	7	30	27	26⅞	27	+⅜
36	25⅞	WlkrA	1.60a	4.5	8	35	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+⅛
33⅝	18⅛	WallBus	.84	3.5	8	5	23¾	23¾	23¾	—¼
29⅝	17¾	WalMu	1.20b	5.6	4	52	21⅞	21⅝	21½	—½
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.60	5.7	5	272	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+½
37½	27½	WaltJ pf1.60		5.4		1	29½	29½	29½	—½
12⅝	6¼	WardFd			9	87	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	—½
13⅞	7¾	Warnaco			6	26	10	9¾	10	+⅛
57½	29¼	WrnCom	1	2.1	8	963	47¼	46½	47⅛	+⅛
32½	22⅝	WarnrL	1.20	4.8	10	124	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	—⅛
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.28	10.	8	9	22¾	22½	22½	—⅜
31⅝	19¾	WshNat	1.20	4.9	6	204	24¼	24	24¼	
39¼	30¼	WasN pf2.50		7.5		10	33¼	33¼	33¼	—⅜
27⅞	20⅜	WashStl	1.40	5.5	7	7	25¼	25¼	25¼	+⅛
24¼	20⅛	WshWt	2	9.0	6	48	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	—⅛
31⅝	17⅛	WasteM	.50	1.8	12	78	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+⅛
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	2.3	12	33	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+⅜
7½	4⅛	WayGos	.48	8.5	8	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
9⅞	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.5	5	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
38	10⅞	WebbD	.20e	1.2	11	878	16⅞	15⅝	16¾	+1
40¾	25½	WeisMkt	.94	2.7	9	5	34⅜	34¼	34¼	+⅜
33¼	24	WellsF	1.40	4.9	6	130	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
15	10¼	WelFM	1.20e	9.9	8	34	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
40	31½	WtPIPe	2.80	8.3	5	200	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+⅜
11⅛	8¾	WstctT	.72	7.4	8	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+⅛
14⅝	7	WnAirL	.40	4.2	3	163	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
37	23¼	WAir pf	2	7.1		6	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+¼
30⅜	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.3	6	71	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+⅜
29	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.6	10	20	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	—⅜
38⅝	21⅛	WPocIn	1	2.8	5	16	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+⅝
25¼	15	WnPubl	.88	3.7	14	706	24	23⅝	23⅞	
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	8.7	6	64	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
58	47	WnUn pf4.90		10.		1	48½	48½	48½	—½
12¼	9¾	WUn dpf1.18		11.		16	10¾	10½	10¾	—⅛
25¾	21	WUTI pf2.56		11.		2	23	23	23	
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.4	5	529	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+⅛
54½	42	Wstg pf 3.80		8.9		z100	42½	42½	42½	+½
30¼	23⅛	Wstvac	1.32	4.8	7	46	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+¼
24⅜	15	Weybrg	1.08	6.2	5	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
31⅝	20¾	Weyerhr	1	3.9	9	223	25¾	25½	25⅝	
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80		7.2		12	39	39	39	
41	27⅞	WheelF	1.20	3.8	9	254	31¼	30¾	31¼	+½
14¼	8	WheelPit				40	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
58¾	39⅝	WhelPit pf6		13.		z350	46	45¾	46	—¾
49½	32	WhelPit pf5		13.		z40	40	39⅞	39⅞	—⅛
24¾	17½	Whirlpl	1.20	6.3	6	82	19⅛	18¾	19	—½
24⅞	16¾	WhitC	1.30	7.0	4	521	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅜
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt				212	7¼	7	7⅛	—⅛
18¾	7⅞	Whittak	.20e	1.6	6	306	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
19½	11⅛	Wickes	.92	6.4	5	48	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
12	6½	Wiebidt	.40	4.6	9	32	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+¼
23⅞	14	Willioms	1	5.9	15	212	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+⅜
10	6	WilshrO	.14	1.9	20	26	7½	7⅜	7½	+¼
31½	28½	WinDx	1.44	4.9	9	6	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	—¼
7⅛	3	Winnbgo			38	70	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
13⅝	9¾	WinterJ	1	9.3	12	11	11	10¾	10¾	+⅛
30⅝	25	WisEP	2.24	8.6	7	138	26⅛	26	26	—⅜
107	97½	WisE pf8.90		8.9		z50	100	100	100	+½
23	19	WisGas	1.92	9.6	7	105	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
29	25⅛	WisG pf2.55		9.8		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
21⅞	18⅝	WiscPL	1.76	9.2	9	33	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
21⅛	17⅝	WiscPS	1.62	8.5	7	5	19	19	19	+¼
24⅞	18⅛	Witco	1.20	5.9	6	38	20¼	20	20¼	
17½	10	WittrR	.80	6.8	5	32	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+⅜
12¼	4⅝	WolvrW	.30	3.0	8	63	10	9¾	10	+⅜
19⅜	12⅛	Wometc	.60	3.8	8	51	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅜
29¾	15⅛	WoodPt	.40	1.4	13	203	28⅜	27⅝	28⅛	+½
23	17⅛	Wolwth	1.40	7.0	5	91	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
32⅜	26½	Wolw pf2.20		7.8		8	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	—⅜
12⅜	4	WorldAir			44	16	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
77½	56⅜	Wrigly	2.40a	3.5	9	11	69	68¼	68¼	
19⅞	8⅛	Wurlitzr	.48	4.1	7	149	11¾	10¾	11¾	+⅞
19⅛	10⅝	Wylain	.80	6.1	6	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
11½	6	WyleLb	.36	4.4	5	37	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	—⅛
7½	2	Wyly				69	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	40½	Xerox	2	3.4	11	1905	59⅝	57½	59⅝	+2½
50⅝	23	XTRA	1.04	3.1	4	58	34½	33¼	33⅞	+¼
24¾	10	Yates	.20	1.1	7	5	19½	19	19	—¾
21⅞	14⅝	ZaleCp	1	6.3	8	21	16¼	16	16	—⅛
19¾	10¼	Zapata	.30b	2.2	23	72	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅜
17⅞	7⅛	ZayreCp			5	33	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
19⅝	11⅛	ZenithR	1	6.8	35	144	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
19½	12½	Zurnind	.68	4.6	7	44	15	14⅝	14¾	—⅛

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividends are shown for the new stock only.

Herald Tribune
The international essential.

Japan Ushers in New Era Of Automated Production

(Continued from Page 7)

to new equipment. The OECD consists of the major industrial nations outside the Soviet Bloc.

One session at Houston was devoted to the worry that, as industries become established, they lose interest in innovation. However, chemical and pharmaceutical executives who were present painted a brighter picture for their industries.

Thomas Baron, president of Shell Development, predicted that within 20 to 25 years automobiles would be made almost entirely without metals. Shortages of raw materials, he argued, will make metallic products so costly that substitute materials (such as those derived from petroleum) will be able to compete with metals. This, he predicted, will lead to "a new phase of sudden growth" in the chemical industry.

William Hubbard, president of Upjohn, declared that drug manufacturing was not an aging industry. He cited a number of promising new directions for drug development. Robert Charpie, president of Cabot Corp., said he saw no evidence that the chemical industry was "growing old."

But he echoed the complaints of other businessmen that government regulations and popular demands for a "risk-free environment" were forcing industry into a defensive posture — the opposite of an innovative posture.

He noted that his company had invested $110 million in a huge liquid natural gas storage tank in New York, only to write it off after questions about its safety were raised. "We are busy buying up other things which are riskless," he said.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M	10 11/16-10 13/16	3 1/16-3 3/16	—1 1/16-1 1/16	12½-12¾	8¼-8¾
2 M	11 1/16-11 3/16	3¼-3⅜	—1 1/16-1 1/16	12⅝-13⅛	8¼-8⅝
3 M	11⅜-11½	3 5/16-3 7/16	Par-⅛	13 3/16-13 7/16	[illegible]
6 M.	12 1/16-12 3/16	3 9/16-3 11/16	3/16-5/16	13⅝-14	9 1/16-9 5/16
1 Y.	11 15/16-12 1/16	3¾-4	[illegible]	12 11/16-12 15/16	[illegible]

Tenneco Inc.
HOUSTON, TEXAS

1979 is our 33rd consecutive year of cash dividend payments

The 1979 first quarter dividend of 55¢ per share on the Common Stock will be paid March 13 to stockholders of record on February 16. More than 231,000 stockholders will share in our earnings.

M.H. COVEY, Secretary

Natural Gas Pipelines • Oil • Automotive Parts
Shipbuilding • Construction & Farm Equipment • Chemicals
Packaging • Agriculture & Land Management

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Japanese Yen 40,000,000,000

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The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited

The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.

The Nippon Credit Bank, Ltd.

The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited The Fuji Bank, Limited

Agent

The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited

October, 1978

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices January 11, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
4486 Abitibi	$18⅝	18½	18¾	— ⅛
350 Acklands	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
1093 Agnico E	$6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
2550 Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
31489 Alta Gas A	$16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
400 Algo Cent	$20	20	20	+ ¼
15600 Am Bonza	$30	29	29¾	— ½
10650 Alco A	$19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
4316 BP Can	$22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
9240 Bank N S	$24	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
2800 Baton B	$14⅜	14¼	14¼	
500 Beth Cop A	$16	16	16	+ ¼
550 Bralor Res	$9	9	9	— ⅛
3290 Bramalea	$14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
42170 Bramedo	212	207	212	
36844 Brenda M	$15½	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
3790 BCFP	$20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
5490 BC Phone	$17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
8200 Brunswk	$5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
330 Budd Auto	$10½	10½	10½	— ¼
1100 CAE A	$22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
3887 Cad Frv	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10985 Cal Pow A	$40⅝	40½	40½	— ¼
6850 Camflo	$14	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
11400 C Nor West	$10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
1000 C Pakrs C	$20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
2560 Can Perm	$17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
7671 Can Trust A	$24⅞	24¾	24⅞	
300 C Tung	$21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
200 CCablesy A	$17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
540 Cdn Cel	$8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
26046 Cl Bk Com	$29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ¼
1208 Cdn Tire A	$26¾	26½	26½	— ⅜
8794 C Utilles	$16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
100 Canbro	455	455	455	
850 Candel Oil	$28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
1200 Cassiar	$10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
31900 Celanese	455	445	450	
4600 C Holiday I	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
10460 Cons Gas	$19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
10900 Con Fardy	289	280	289	+ 4
3915 Conwest	$6¼	6	6	— ⅛
1200 Craigmt	$5⅝	5½	5½	
100 Crush Intl	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
20590 Cyprus	$12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
2900 Czar Res	$7⅝	7¼	7½	
9700 Doon Dev	315	14⅞	15	
880 Denison	$77½	77	77½	— ½
11780 Dicknsn	$7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
4700 D Bridge	$31½	30½	31½	+ 1
6659 Dofasco A	$31½	31	31	— ½
4380 Dom Store	$17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
650 Du Pont	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
1070 Dylex L A	$14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
800 East Mal	220	217	217	— 3
1100 Electhom A	475	475	475	+10
1790 Emco	$8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
22045 Falcon C	$7½	7¼	7½	
855 Fibre Nik A	$34	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
1600 Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5¾	5¾	— ¼
125 Fed Plon	$36	36	36	+ 1
3200 Francona	$10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
160 Fraser A	$13¾	13¾	13¾	
100 Fruehauf	$10	10	10	+ ¼
225 G M Res	390	390	390	+ 5
2400 G Distrb w	239	235	237	— 2
83600 Gibraltar	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
20 Goodyear	$17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
700 Graft G	$36½	36½	36½	
3200 Granduc	85	85	85	
1100 Gt Oil Sds	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
230 GL Forest	$42½	42½	42½	+ ½
37480 Greyhnd	$20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
100 H Group A	400	400	400	— 5
11550 Hard Crp A	330	325	330	+10
8280 Harlequin	$14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
103350 Hawker A	$10⅛	9½	10	+ ⅜
5000 Hayes D A	$10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
29732 H Bay Co	$20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
2175 IAC	$17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
3500 Indal	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
375 Indusmin	$14	14	14	
125 Inland Gas	$11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
1000 Int Mogul	$5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
8390 Int Pipe A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
1000 Inv Grp A	$11	11	11	
6090 Ivaco A	$12½	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
2215 Jannock	$20¾	20½	20¾	+ ½
2225 Kaiser Re	$16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
16000 Kam Kotla	$5⅝	490	5⅛	+ ⅛
200 Kelsey H	$21	21	21	+ ¼
4350 Kerr A A	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
11321 Labatt A	$22	21¾	21⅞	
215 Lab Min	$39⅜	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅜
3500 Lacana	$5¾	5½	5⅝	
900 LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7205 LL Lac	265	265	265	
18 Lob Co A	485	445	485	+10
1000 Lob Co B	460	460	460	
350 Loeb M	$8	8	8	
4450 MICC	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4000 Mclan H A	$19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
27201 MB Ltd	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
225 Matami A	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
50 McGraw H	$8½	8½	8½	— ¼
3033 Molson A	$23⅞	23¼	23⅜	
300 Molson B	$22	21½	22	
11503 Moore	$34⅝	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
3224 Murphy	$13¼	12⅞	13⅛	
7220 Nat Trust	$20¼	19¾	19¾	— ¼
17902 Noranda A	$40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	
45100 Norcen	$18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
4450 NTecm B w	$17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛
3200 Nowsco W	$22⅛	21¼	22⅛	+ ⅞
29600 Oakwood P	$5	470	5	+ ¼
3700 Ocelot B	$14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ¼
10150 Oshawa A	$7⅝	7⅝	7½	
10600 Page Pet	$9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
2104 Pamour A	$6⅛	6	6	— ¼
4779 PanCan P	$39½	39¼	39¼	— ¼
4800 Pembina	$7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
1520 Petrofina	$23½	23½	23½	
2395 Pine Point	$25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ½
61450 Place G	268	255	265	— 2
3800 Placer	$28	27⅜	28	
2000 Ram	$9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
1100 Redpath A	$14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ¼
2575 Rd Stenhs A	$11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
3650 Reichhold	$10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
3140 Revnu Prp	142	140	140	
2300 Roman	$29	28½	28½	— ⅜
200 Rothman	$22½	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
6900 Sceptre	$8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
1000 Scotts A	$9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
22884 Shell Can	$17	16¾	17	
20075 Sherritt A	$9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
20 Sigma	$35¾	35¾	35¾	— ½
36969 Simpsons	245	230	245	+10
8805 Simpsn S A	$7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
1350 Slater Stl	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2900 Southm	$26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ¼
5750 St Brodcst	$12	12	12	+ ¼
10483 Stelco A	$29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
1200 Steep R	385	385	385	
200 Taro	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
8855 Teck Cor A	$11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅜
3832 Teck Cor B	$11	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅛
2700 Teledyne	$8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
550 Tex Can	$50	50	50	+ ½
3300 Thom N A	$16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
15329 Tor Dm Bk	$22⅛	22¼	22½	— ⅛
10000 Torstar B	$18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
2481 Traders A	$16⅛	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
5450 Trns Mt A	$8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
6992 TrCan PL	$18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
21700 UGas A	$10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
8500 Union Oil	$21½	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
11912 U Siscoe	$9⅞	9½	9½	+ ⅛
910 Un Carbid	$18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
200 Van Der	400	400	400	+ 5
5665 Verstl Cor	$10	9½	10	+ ½
600 Vestgron	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
5100 Voyager P	$23⅝	23¼	23¼	
1200 Weldwod	$20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
21850 West Mine	$5½	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
21125 Weston	$23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
2600 Woodwd A	$20⅝	20½	20½	— ½
4900 Yk Bear	$6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
90600 Yukon C	350	340	345	— 5

Total sales 4,685,155 shares

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the January 11, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0045	3.997	108.00*	47.025*	0.2387	—	6.848*	120.295*	38.95*
Brussels (c)	29.165	58.375	15.779	6.868	3.489*	14.613	—	17.5775	5.6925
Frankfurt	1.8545	3.7127	—	43.58*	2.214 x	92.63*	6.336*	111.38*	36.10*
London(z)	2.00	—	3.719	8.51	1,676.50	3.999	58.58	3.335	10.2855
Milan	835.95	1,673.50	452.22	196.84	—	418.93	28.66	503.70	163.12
Paris	4.2535	8.5025	229.81*	—	5.0795 x	212.69*	14.56*	255.92*	82.90*
Zurich	1.666	3.3346	89.82345*	39.16775*	0.1989	83.1545*	5.7217*	—	32.4156*

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.1255 ; Escudo: 46.605 ; Israeli £: 18.705 ; Peseta: 69.98 ; Schilling: 13.535 ; Sw.Krona: 4.3435 ; Yen: 196.875 ; Norw. Krone: 5.0455 ; Fin Mark: 3.9555 ; Belgian Financial Franc:29.625 ; Hong Kong $: 4.7563 ; Singapore $: 2.172 ; Canadian $: 84.095 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Old Court
DOLLAR COMMODITY TRUST
Prices on January 8, 1979
U.S. $29.29 Bids; U.S. $31.15 Offer.
Next dealing date January 22, 1979
N.M. ROTHSCHILD ASSET MANAGEMENT (C.I.) LTD.
P.O. Box 58, Guernsey C.I.
Tel.: Guernsey 26741. Telex 41507.

European Gold Markets

January 11, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	221.20	220.65	—0.05
Zurich	221.875	220.875	—0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	223.14	221.90	—0.47

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris ; Opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

CREDIT NATIONAL
Emprunt obligataire
U.S. $75,000,000 1978/1988 a taux d'intèret variable.
The rate of interest applicable for the six-months period beginning on January 11, 1979, and set by the reference agent is 12¹/₁₆% annually.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has initiated a passenger public transport company, named:

SAUDI PUBLIC TRANSPORT COMPANY (SAPTCO)

with equity participation between the Government and the private sector. The objective of the company is to transport public passengers in both intra-city and inter-city.
SAPTCO announces its desire to acquire services of a highly experienced firm or consortium to perform the management, operation and development of this project. Interested firms or consortiums are requested to telex the Ministry of Communications in Riyadh of their desire (Telex N° 201616 HIWAY SJ), and should call on the Ministry or any of the following addresses to receive a summary of the scope of work to be performed and a prequalification questionnaire.
1. Jeddah Road Department (M.O.C.)
2. Dammam Road Department (M.O.C.)
3. SAPTCO temporary offices in:

LONDON
Nadco (U.K.) Office
Mr. Derek McCall
4th Floor, 28-29 Dover Street
Hereditable House
London, W.1
Tel.: 01-499-2863
Telex: 887822 NADCO G.

DÜSSELDORF, W. GERMANY
Saprece, Ltd. German Office
Cecilienallee 75
4000 Düsseldorf 30.
Tel.: 0211/450828
Telex: 8584845 SABO

WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S.A.
Gibson Dunn and Crutcher
Mr. Gerald Parsky
818 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.
Tel.: 202-862-5520.
Telex: 89-2501.

The prequalification questionnaire shall be filled and submitted to the above addresses not later than 8-3-1399 (Hejri Calendar) (Feb. 5, 1979).

SEPRO
SECURITY & PROSPERITY FUND S.A.
2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.
R.C. Luxembourg NB - 8453

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the ninth annual general meeting of the Company will be held at the Company's registered office, 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1979, at three p.m. for the following purpose:
1. To receive the reports of the board of directors and of the statutory auditor and the auditors and to approve the statement of accounts for the period ended September 30th, 1978.
2. To discharge the directors and the statutory auditor in respect of their duties and functions for the period ended September 30th, 1978.
3. To transact any other business of an annual general meeting.

Shareholders may vote at the meeting or at any adjournment thereof in person or by proxy.
Shareholders wishing to vote in person or by authenticated proxy in respect of their shares represented by bearer certificates must deposit such certificates with one of the banks below not later than 12 (noon), on January 26th, 1979.
That bank will, upon such deposit issue a ticket of admission and authenticate the form of proxy. Shareholders and proxyholders will be admitted to the meeting upon presentation of such admission ticket and proxy.
Share certificates so deposited with these banks will be retained until the conclusion of the meeting or any adjournment thereof.
Bearer shares may be deposited with and proxies will be authenticated by any of the following banks:
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — 88, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3
Messrs. Hentsch & Cie., — 15, Rue de la Corraterie, 1211 Geneva
Bank Morgan Labouchere N.V. — 12, Tesselschadestraat, Amsterdam
Banque Internationale a Luxembourg S.A. — 2, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg
Forms of proxy will be available at such banks.
The Meeting will be valid whatever number of shareholders are present or represented, but no person, either for himself or as proxy for others, may vote in respect of more than 20 percent of the issued shares capital of the Company or more than 40 percent of the total number of shares held by shareholders present in person or by proxy at the meeting.
The resolutions to be proposed at the annual general meeting require the approval of a majority of the total number of shares held by all shareholders present in person or by proxy at the meeting.

January 12th 1979.
By order of the Board of Directors.
Banque Internationale a Luxembourg S.A.
Director.

New Issue
January 10, 1979

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

SORRENTE
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Onroerende Goederen B.V., Amsterdam

DM 20,000,000
6¼% Guaranteed Bonds due 1984
– Private Placement –

guaranteed by
WESTLAND-UTRECHT HYPOTHEEKBANK N.V.

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	1978 Low
Amsterdam	92.00	92.00	100.80	85.60
Brussels	111.53	111.88	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt	158.58	157.91	164.46	141.16
London 30	477.50	478.60	535.50	433.40
London 500	243.96	244.71	265.03	205.42
Milan	69.84	70.63	82.52	55.45
Paris	124.31	123.44	127.35	78.10
Sydney	560.79	554.92	566.79	441.19
Tokyo (n)	459.38	458.39	459.38	364.04
Tokyo (o)	6,116.37	6,100.35	6,116.37	3,867.91
Zurich	319.90	319.50	342.00	289.50

(n) new (o) old

Tokyo Exchange

January 11, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	356	Matsu E. Wks	602
Canon	521	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	135
Dai Nip. Print	573	Mitsubi Corp.	426
Fuji Bank	338	Mitsui Co.	291
Fuji Photo	730	Mitsukoshi	575
Hitachi	268	Nippon Elec.	304
Honda Motor	528	Sharp	512
C. Itoh	250	Sony Corp	1,880
Japan Air L.	2,820	Sumitomo Bank	326
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,230	Taisho Marine	249
Kao Soap	676	Takeda	558
Kirin Brewery	477	Teijin	139
Komatsu	380	Tokyo Marine	524
Kubota	290	Toray	177
Matsu El. Ind.	736	Toyota	898

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	31.20
Albert Heijn	116.20
Algembank	367.00
Amrobank	76.50
A'Dam Rub	62.00
Fokker	25.10
Heineken	92.90
H.V.A.	47.60
Hoogovens	33.80
K.L.M.	123.00
Nat. Nedder	109.30
Pakhoed	49.80
Philips	24.90
Robeco	166.50
Rolinco	129.00
Royal Dutch	125.40
Unilever	123.60
Van Ommer	165.00
VMF-Stork	45.80

Brussels

Arbed	2,315
GBL (B.lamb)	1,700
Cockerill	500
Electrobel	6,740
GB-Inno-BM	2,535
Hoboken	2,685
Petrofina	3,540
Ph. Gevaert	1,426
Soc. Generale	2,080
Solvay	2,470
Un. Miniere	746

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	76.50
B.A.S.F.	137.00
Bayer	137.70
Commerzbnk	224.50
Cont. Gummi	65.50
Daimler	322.00
Demag	179.00
Deutsche Bnk	305.00
Dresdner Bnk	242.00
Hoechst	135.90
Hoesch	50.00
Karlstadt	332.00
Kaufhof	250.00
K.H.D.	206.00
Lufthansa	98.20
Mannesman	180.00
Metallgesell.	263.00
Neckermann	174.00
RWE.new	186.50
Schering	261.00
Siemens	280.00
Thyssen	116.50
Varta	186.00
Veba	133.30
Volkswagen	251.20

London

Anglo-Am Co	3.02
Anglo-Am	0.42
Barclays Bnk	3.85
Beecham Gp	6.45
BICC	1.28
Boots	1.95
Bowater	1.75
BAT Ind.	2.84
Brit.-Oxyg	0.66
Brit. Pet.	1.08
Burmah	0.91
Cadbury Sc.	0.54
Chartered	1.34
Courtaulds	1.19
De Beer D	3.95
Decca Rec	4.26
Distillers	2.04
Dunlop	0.66
E Mus Ind	1.42
GEC	3.29
Free St Ged	18¾
GKN	2.58
Glaxo Gp	5.08
Gold Fields	1.82
Gt Un St	3.14
Guinness	1.74
Hawker-Sidd	2.26
Hudson Bay	$12.00
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.63
Imps	0.87
Marks & Spen.	0.86
Metal Box	3.17
Nichols	0.80
Plessey	1.15
Rand Mines	0.39¾
Rank Org.	2.75
Royal Dutch	43.50
R.T.Z.	2.36
Shell	5.70
Thorn (A)	3.64
Tube Invest.	3.75
Union Carb.	2.72
Vickers	1.90
War L3½	0.30
West Deep	$10¾
West Drief	$29½
West Hold	$22¾
West Min	1.51
Woolworth	0.62
ZCI	0.12½

Milan

Bastogi	518.00
ERBA	1,145.00
ErcMarelli	222.50
Fiat	2,760.00
Finsider	155.00
Generali	34,900.00
IFI	2,270.00
Italgas	766.00
Italsider	370.50
LaRinas	56.00
Montedis	168.00
Olivetti	960.00
Pirelli	1,773.00
Snia Visco	825.00

Paris

Air Liquide	415.00
Allmentaire	122.00
Aquitaine	520.00
BSN	572.00
Carrefour	1,985.00
Cim Lafarge	261.00
Cie Bancaire	484.00
CFP	142.00
CGE	417.00
CCF	126.50
Ferodo	463.00
Imetal	53.00
L Oreal	765.00
Mach Bull	59.00
Michelin	1,130.00
Moet Henn	587.00
Moulinex	145.80
Paribas	218.00
PUK	69.90
Penarroya	38.00
Perrier	296.00
Peugeot	445.00
Rh Poulenc	120.90
Sacilor	17.00
St Gobain	155.80
Suez	299.50
Telemecan	865.00
Thomson	241.00
Usinor	12.60

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,280
Buehrle	2,540
B Boveri	1,690
Cib Geigy	1,175
Cr Suisse	2,290
Fisher	595
HofRochN	7,125
Nestle	3,275
Sandoz	3,900
Ste B. Suisse	371
Sulzer	2,745
U.B. Suisse	3,145

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices January 11, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
12042 Bnk Mont	$26	25¾	25⅞	
5400 Basic Res	$ 5¼	5⅛	5¼	
728 Can Cem	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
760 Con Bath	$13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
1481 Dom TxtA	$12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
3700 FCA Int	300	295	300	
1000 Imasco	$37⅞	37¾	37¾	— ½
4125 Laur Fin	$10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ¼
700 Mnt Trst	$20½	20¼	20½	
12776 Royal Bk	$39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	
2180 Zellers	$ 9¼	9¼	9¼	

Total sales 633,130 shares.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

January 11, 1978

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Polaroid	556,900	54⅝	+2⅛
PennCen prB	454,700	6⅛	
McGrw Hill	448,800	32⅝	+2
Holiday Inn	413,100	18½	—1¼
Merck Co	377,500	70	+2
Texaco Inc	267,500	24⅛	+ ⅛
MinnMM	229,600	64¾	
SearsRoeb	225,500	21	+ ½
BallyMfg	217,800	51⅝	+2⅝
Boeing	214,000	77⅝	+2⅝
CNA Finl	196,400	12¼	+ ⅞
Kmart	191,600	23¼	— ⅜
UVind	191,200	23¾	+ ½
Xerox Cp	190,500	59⅝	+2⅛
Scott Paper	188,500	16¾	+1

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	24.59	28.76
Advanced	717	583
Volume Up (in millions)	13.66	7.79
Declined	658	861
Volume Down (in millions)	7.14	13.65
Unchanged	464	438
Total issues	1,839	1,882
New highs	29	34
New lows	7	9

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	821.12	829.44	817.31	828.05	+3.12
20 Trn	213.67	216.11	211.97	215.48	+0.98
15 Util	101.22	101.62	100.51	101.25	+0.03
65 Stk	279.16	281.78	277.50	281.11	+0.94

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	99.41	97.95	99.10	+0.33
Industrials	110.79	109.12	110.46	+0.44
Utilities	50.21	49.63	49.97	—0.05
Finance	11.74	11.58	11.70	+0.01
Transp.	13.30	13.08	13.24	Unch.

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.42	55.05	55.42	+0.19
Industrials	60.95	60.49	60.95	+0.28
Transp.	43.34	43.03	43.34	+0.11
Utilities	38.39	38.36	38.39	—0.11
Finance	57.49	57.18	57.49	+0.16

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
January 10	137,279	264,283	865
January 9	139,324	293,361	895
January 8	141,752	268,055	1,378
January 5	145,380	268,423	1,444
January 4	158,553	273,152	1,323

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	202,300	33	+1⅜
Tenneco wt	137,100	1	— ⅛
Compolnd	132,400	11⅞	+1⅞
McCull Oil	115,000	5	— ⅛
Shenan Oil	106,400	40¼	+ ¼
Syntex Corp	98,200	36½	+ ⅜
ColnCml	74,500	16⅛	+1¼
HouOilM	66,500	17	+ ⅛
Brascan A	61,100	16⅝	
Cdn Homstd	51,500	10½	+1⅜
LoewsTh wt	51,500	16⅞	+ ½

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.04	2.92
Advanced	292	257
Volume Up (in millions)	1.75	0.88
Declined	246	300
Volume Down (in millions)	0.65	1.28
Unchanged	241	264
Total issues	779	821
New highs	11	8
New lows	2	0

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
158.87	158.11	158.86	+0.49

ROYAL BANK APPOINTMENTS
The Royal Bank of Canada announces that W. Earle McLaughlin has relinquished the post of chief executive officer of the bank. He will, however, continue as chairman of the board. Rowland C. Frazee, president of the bank, has been appointed chief executive officer, effective January 11th.
The Royal is Canada's largest bank, with assets of more than Can. $42 billion. It is also a leading world bank with representation in 45 countries. Its Head Office is in Montreal, Canada.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.A.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb.	1.35	2.10
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	259.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	91-92	71-72
Lead spot, lb.	0.40	0.33
Copper elect., lb	74⅛-75⅛	63⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	6.8217	6.0529
Zinc. E. St. L. Basis, lb	34½-35	0.30½
Silver N.Y., oz.	5.961	4.915
Gold N.Y., oz.	220.65	173.55
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
January 11, 1979	770.50 f	891.40 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

January 11, 1979

MAINE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	5.91	6.00	5.87	5.98	+.02
Apr	6.23	6.26	6.23	6.30	—.01
May	7.00	7.08	6.93	7.05	+.02
Nov	5.69	5.69	5.68	5.68	—.01

Est. sales: 1,630; sales Wed. 2,416.

Total open interest Wed. 11,796, up 244 from Tues.

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	133.00	133.20	129.05	129.26	—3.79
May	129.00	129.00	124.37	124.59	—3.78
Jul	128.25	128.40	124.00	124.16	—3.84
Sep	127.00	127.50	124.00	124.00	—4.00
Dec	125.00	126.50	123.00	123.01	—3.97
Mar	124.00	124.00	123.00	122.80	—4.00
May	124.00	124.00	122.00	122.30	.

Est. sales: 1,425; sales Wed. 881.

Total open interest Wed. 7,051, up 31 from Tues.

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	8.12	8.18	8.04	8.05	—0.09
May	8.32	8.38	8.25	8.27	—0.08
Jul	8.55	8.60	8.48	8.50	—0.08
Sep	8.80	8.84	8.73	8.75	—0.09
Oct	8.90	8.94	8.84	8.85	—0.08
Mar	9.55	9.56	9.49	9.49	—0.09
May	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.71	—0.06

Est. sales: 4,125; sales Wed. 4,075.

Total open interest Weds. 32,967, off 374 from Tues.

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	169.75	171.25	169.50	169.75	
May	170.80	172.00	170.50	170.75	+0.35
Jul	171.25	172.10	171.00	171.35	+0.40
Sep	172.00	172.75	171.95	171.95	+0.30
Dec	172.00	172.15	172.00	171.50	+0.30

Est. sales: 803; sales Wed. 714.

Total open interest Wed. 8,469, up 40 from Tues.

ORANGE JUICE.
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jan	118.25	118.70	116.75	117.50	—1.10
Mar	122.50	122.60	120.55	121.30	—1.25
May	123.80	124.20	12,600	123.30	—0.65
Jul	124.90	125.10	124.00	124.50	—0.50
Sep	125.25	125.80	124.80	125.20	—0.45
Nov	120.90	121.00	120.90	121.00	—0.50
Jan	114.00	114.50	113.75	113.70	—0.95
Mar	113.25	113.50	113.25	113.50	—1.00

Est. sales: 850; sales Wed. 1,406.

Total open interest Wed. 9,350, up 230 from Tues.

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	72.10	72.40	71.70	72.30	.
May	73.50	73.90	73.10	73.75	.
Jul	74.90	75.15	74.40	75.05	.
Sep	75.85	75.85	75.35	76.00	.
Dec	76.95	77.15	76.35	77.05	+0.05
Mar	77.70	78.10	77.60	78.20	+0.05
May	78.75	78.65	78.60	78.95	+0.05
Jul	79.25	79.65	79.20	79.70	+0.05
Sep	79.80	79.80	79.80	80.45	+0.05

Est. sales: 4,400; sales Wed. 5,728.

Total open interest Wed. 54,481, up 969 from Tues.

U.S. Commodity Prices

COTTON, No. 2.
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	67.25	67.46	66.70	66.79	—0.78
May	69.25	69.48	68.65	66.81	—0.77
Jul	70.87	71.04	70.51	70.58	—0.54
Oct	66.70	66.80	66.50	66.75	—0.05
Dec	64.15	64.30	64.10	64.10	—0.10

Est. sales: 5,050; sales Wed. 5,076.

Total open interest Weds. 38,336, up 20 from Tues.

N.Y. SILVER
5,000 troy oz; cents per oz

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jan	596.80	598.50	595.00	592.30	— 7.90
Mar	605.00	605.50	598.00	598.50	— 7.70
May	613.50	613.60	605.50	606.00	— 8.20
Jul	622.50	622.50	614.00	614.30	— 8.60
Sep	630.00	630.00	622.50	622.70	— 9.00
Dec	645.00	645.00	636.00	636.10	— 9.40
Jan	647.00	648.00	641.00	640.70	— 9.60
Mar	659.40	659.40	651.00	650.10	— 9.80
May	664.00	664.00	661.00	659.60	—10.00
Sep	681.00	681.00	681.00	678.90	—10.20

Est. sales: 15,000; sales Wed. 13,027.

Total open interest Wed. 270,195 off 1,- 033 from Tues.

PLATINUM
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jan	344.10	345.10	342.20	343.80	—2.40
Apr	347.80	348.50	344.00	346.30	—2.90
Jul	352.50	352.50	347.80	349.60	—2.80
Oct	354.70	355.00	351.60	352.70	—2.80
Jan	357.50	358.50	354.00	356.00	—2.80
Apr	361.50	362.50	361.50	358.90	—2.70

Est. sales: 2,174; sales Wed. 1,609.

Total open interest Wed. 8,290, off 164 from Tues.

GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jan	217.80	217.80	217.80	217.60	—4.60
Feb	222.60	223.00	218.40	218.60	—4.80
Mar	224.10	224.10	220.40	220.60	—4.80
Apr	227.00	227.00	222.40	222.70	—4.90
Jun	231.40	231.40	226.50	226.80	—5.00
Aug	235.40	235.40	231.00	231.00	—5.00
Oct	239.00	239.80	235.00	235.20	—5.00
Dec	243.30	244.20	239.00	239.40	—5.10
Feb	248.50	248.50	243.30	243.60	—5.20
Apr	253.00	253.00	247.50	247.90	—5.30
Jun	257.00	257.00	252.00	252.20	—5.30
Aug	259.90	259.90	257.80	256.60	.

Est. sales: 23,000; sales Wed. 15,593.

Total open interest Wed. 172,285 off 1,- 177 from Tues.

CHICAGO FUTURES

January 11, 1979

WHEAT
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	3.48	3.55	3.46	3.54½	+.08
May	3.33½	3.37	3.32¼	3.36¾	+.04¼
Jul	3.19½	3.22	3.18½	3.22	+.03¼
Sep	3.24	3.25¼	3.23	3.24¾	+.01¾
Dec	3.33½	3.35¼	3.33½	3.35	+.01½
Mar	.	.	.	3.43¾	+.00¾

Sales Wed. 13,110.

Total open interest Wed. 37,462, up 407 from Tues.

CORN
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2.29¼	2.30¼	2.29¼	2.30	+.00¼
May	2.38	2.38½	2.37¼	2.38¼	+.00¼
Jul	2.42¼	2.43	2.41¾	2.43	+.00½
Sep	2.44	2.44½	2.43½	2.44½	+.00½
Dec	2.47¼	2.48½	2.47	2.48½	+.01
Mar	2.55	2.56½	2.54¾	2.56¼	+.00¾

Sales Wed. 9,946.

Total open interest Wed. 124,124, up 536 from Tues.

SOYBEANS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	6.74	6.80	6.72½	6.79½	+.02¼
Mar	6.85	6.93	6.85	6.92½	+.03¼
May	6.96	7.01	6.93¾	7.00¼	+.03¾
Jul	6.99	7.05	6.98½	7.04¾	+.02½
Aug	6.96	6.99½	6.93	6.97½	—.01½
Sep	6.74	6.78	6.74	6.77½	+.02½
Nov	6.61½	6.67	6.61	6.66¾	+.03¼
Jan	6.69	6.74¾	6.69	6.74¾	+.01¾

Sales Wed. 25,081.

Total open interest Wed. 121,164, off 1,- 858 from Tues.

SOYBEAN MEAL
100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	187.80	188.00	187.10	187.90	— .30
Mar	188.00	189.00	187.50	188.70	+ .10
May	188.00	188.70	187.30	188.60	+ .20
Jul	188.80	188.90	187.90	188.90	.
Aug	189.30	189.30	188.50	189.30	.
Sep	188.20	188.80	187.80	188.80	— .10
Oct	186.30	186.60	185.70	186.20	— .40
Dec	186.30	186.50	185.70	185.90	— .50
Jan	186.40	186.40	186.10	186.20	— .40

Sales Wed. 6,075.

Total open interest Wed. 54,156, off 1 from Tues.

SOYBEAN OIL
50,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	24.55	24.85	24.45	24.81	+ .14
Mar	24.70	24.98	24.61	24.94	+ .12
May	24.55	24.85	24.50	24.83	+ .12
Jul	24.55	24.80	24.50	24.78	+ .13
Aug	24.50	24.80	24.45	24.77	+ .15
Sep	23.80	24.10	23.80	24.00	+ .10
Oct	23.38	23.45	23.10	23.33	— .05
Dec	23.20	23.30	23.03	23.20	.
Jan	23.10	23.15	23.00	23.10	.
Mar	23.05	23.10	22.95	23.05	— .05

Sales Wed. 7,613.

Total open interest Wed. 49,709, up 697 from Tues.

OATS
5,000 bu; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.34¾	1.35½	1.34½	1.35½	+.00¾
May	1.42	1.43	1.42	1.43	+.00½
Jul	1.47¼	1.48	1.47¼	1.48	+.00½
Sep	1.51½	1.52½	1.51½	1.52½	+.00¼
Dec	1.55¾	1.56¼	1.55	1.56	—.00¼

Sales Wed. 337.

Total open interest Wed. 5,642, up 5 from Tues.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	62.30	62.55	61.90	62.17	+ .50
Feb	63.00	63.20	62.05	62.15	— .37
Apr	64.70	64.72	63.50	63.67	— .58
Jun	65.40	65.40	64.30	64.37	— .58
Aug	64.25	64.35	63.35	63.55	— .30
Oct	63.75	63.82	62.55	62.67	— .48
Dec	64.00	64.05	62.85	62.92	— .63
Jan	64.00	64.00	63.10	63.10	— .45
Feb	64.20	64.20	63.25	63.25	— .60
Apr					
25	64.35	63.65	63.65	— .35	

Est. sales: 30,261; sales Wed. 34,517.

Total open interest Wed. 91,381, up 695 from Tues.

FEEDER CATTLE
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	76.90	77.15	76.35	76.45	— .05
Mar	77.80	77.90	76.35	76.40	— .90
Apr	77.80	77.90	76.52	76.85	— .42
May	77.80	77.90	76.40	76.57	— .88
Aug	78.40	78.60	77.50	78.00	— .15
Sep	78.60	78.70	77.55	77.70	— .50
Oct	78.00	78.25	77.50	77.50	— .40
Nov	79.20	79.25	78.60	78.60	— .30

Est. sales: 3,294; sales Wed. 4,067.

Total open interest Wed. 23,774, off 450 from Tues.

LIVE HOGS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	52.50	52.90	52.20	52.37	— .13
Apr	48.10	48.25	47.60	47.72	— .23
Jun	49.00	49.07	48.45	48.57	— .40
Jul	49.40	49.45	48.65	48.90	— .30
Aug	47.20	47.20	46.60	46.65	— .15
Oct	45.00	45.05	44.50	44.65	— .15
Dec	45.65	45.70	45.30	45.50	.
Feb	45.90	46.05	45.50	45.70	— .30
Apr	44.30	44.70	44.00	44.20	— .40

Est. sales: 5,625; sales Wed. 8,064.

Total open interest Wed. 19,455, up 302 from Tues.

PORK BELLIES
36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	59.25	59.40	57.70	58.00	— .92
Mar	58.30	58.40	57.25	57.45	— .60
May	59.10	59.10	58.05	58.30	— .50
Jul	59.40	59.45	58.25	58.50	— .70
Aug	58.07	58.07	57.00	57.00	— .75

Est. sales: 4,180; sales Wed. 5,748.

Total open interest Wed. 12,085, up 45 from Tues.

ICED BROILERS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	45.25	45.50	45.22	45.35	+ .20

Sales Wed. 28.

Total open interest Wed. 127, off 3 from Tues.

SHELL EGGS
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	58.55	58.85	58.05	58.60	+ .10
Feb	55.50	55.55	55.05	55.30	— .10
Mar	54.70	54.95	54.55	54.55	— .10
Apr	50.20	50.40	49.90	50.40	+ .30
May	48.90	49.25	48.90	49.20	+ .30
Sep	.	.	.	57.00	+ .30

Est. sales: 120; sales Wed. 171.

Total open interest Wed. 809, off 2 from Tues.

LUMBER
100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	245.00	246.00	242.00	242.20	—3.00
Mar	224.40	224.40	220.10	220.30	—4.00
May	209.50	209.50	205.20	205.50	—4.00
Jul	200.00	200.00	196.70	196.90	—3.70
Sep	195.00	195.50	192.00	192.20	—3.40
Nov	189.00	189.00	185.30	185.30	—3.70

Est. sales: 2,779; sales Wed. 2,368.

Total open interest Wed. 8,131, off 149 from Tues.

PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	217.00	217.00	214.00	214.40	—2.60
Mar	214.50	214.50	210.20	210.70	—4.20
May	210.50	210.60	207.20	207.40	—3.80
Jul	205.50	206.20	204.00	204.40	—3.40
Sep	203.70	203.70	202.30	202.50	—2.50
Nov	202.50	202.50	200.00	200.20	—2.80
Jan	.	.	.	200.50	—3.50

Sales: Wed. 833.

Total open interest Wed. 4,280, off 109 from Tues.

U.S TREASURY BILLS
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	90.47	90.48	90.42	90.45	.
Jun	90.29	90.31	90.26	90.29	+.01
Sep	90.28	90.28	90.25	90.26	.
Dec	90.38	90.38	90.36	90.37	.
Mar	90.50	90.51	90.46	90.49	.
Jun	90.58	90.59	90.55	90.57	.
Sep	90.61	90.63	90.61	90.63	+.01
Dec	90.66	90.68	90.65	90.68	+.02

Est. sales: 1,789; sales Wed. 1,442.

Total open interest Wed. 55,262, off 112 from Tues.

GNMA
(8 pct—$100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	87-20	87-25	87-18	87-23	+6
Jun	87-20	87-28	87-18	87-25	+8
Sep	87-27	88-01	87-27	88-00	+8
Dec	87-31	88-05	87-31	88-05	+8
Mar	88-00	88-04	88-00	88-04	+8
Jun	87-27	88-01	87-27	88-00	+8
Sep	87-27	87-29	87-25	87-29	+8
Dec	87-21	87-27	87-21	87-27	+8
Mar	87-21	87-24	87-18	87-24	+8
Jun	87-15	87-23	87-15	87-22	+8
Sep	87-15	87-18	87-15	87-18	+8

Sales: Wed. 2,613 contract

Total open interest Wed. 61,360, off 265 from Tues.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—29

Boeing	Humana	PHHGp
ConAgra	IBM	Pac Lghtg
CoreInd	LomsnSes	Pac Petrol
Del Monte	McGrw Hill	Patrick Pet
DetE 9.72pf	McGrHill pf	Pierl Imp
DigitalEq	Merck Co	PioneerEl
Engelh Min	MissionIns	SavA Stop
GiddLewis	Norca Scien	Teleprompt
Harcourt	Nucor	TexOil Gas
Houd 2.25pf	OakInd	

NEW LOWS—7

DavtPL pfF	LongILt pfE	StBr Paint
IndiM 8.68pf	PaPL 8.60pf	StOOh pfA
JerCe 8.75pf		

IMM Futures

January 11, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.6150	0.6155	0.6034	0.6054	—0.0077
June	0.6345	0.6345	0.6213	0.6240	—0.0085
Sept	0.6518	0.6518	0.6340	0.6415 b	—0.0095
Dec	0.6660	0.6660	0.6518 a	0.6590 b	—0.0095
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6770 a	—0.0070
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5030	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2386	Unch.
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2380	Unch.
YEN					
Mar	5171	5175	5105	5112	—0072
June	5281	5281	5208	5223	—0070
Sept	5391	5391	5325	5340 b	—0065
Dec	5462	5462	5462	5462	—0058
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	1.9960	1.9975	1.9850	1.9855	—0.0150
June	1.9910	1.9910	1.9735 a	1.9750 b	—0.0170
Sept	1.9840	1.9840	1.9680	1.9680	—0.0195
Dec	1.9710	1.9710	1.9710	1.9710	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8413	0.8429	0.8410	0.8419	+0.0011
June	0.8452	0.8445	0.8445	0.8455	+0.0014
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.8473	+0.0008
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5486	0.5487	0.5447	0.5447	—0.0047
June	0.5602	0.5606	0.5551	0.5556 b	—0.0054
Sept	0.5713	0.5713	0.5658 a	0.5665 b	—0.0048
Dec	0.5745	0.5795	0.5760	0.5765 b	—0.0048
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5937	Unch.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
January 11, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	810.50	811.00	810.00	811.00
3 months	825.00	826.00	825.00	826.00
Cathodes: spot	791.50	792.50	788.00	789.00
3 months	811.50	812.00	806.00	809.00
Tin: spot	6,800.00	6,810.00	6,940.00	6,960.00
3 months	6,750.00	6,755.00	6,895.00	6,900.00
Lead: spot	473.00	474.00	468.00	470.00
3 months	440.00	441.00	436.00	436.50
Zinc: spot	355.00	356.00	351.00	352.00
3 months	366.00	366.50	362.00	362.50
Silver: spot	297.50	297.80	299.50	299.80
3 months	305.50	305.60	307.30	307.50

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
January 11, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	102.85	101.50	102.65	102.75	102.60	102.70
May	105.30	103.75	104.85	104.90	105.20	105.25
Aug	108.60	107.30	108.50	108.55	108.70	108.75
Oct	111.65	110.50	111.65	111.70	111.85	111.90
Dec	114.25	113.75	114.10	114.15	114.50	114.60
Mar	119.15	119.15	119.00	119.15	119.10	119.25
May	120.50	120.50	120.75	121.85	121.50	121.90
2,160 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,955	1,928	1,933.5	1,945	1,929.5	1,930
May	1,987	1,961	1,980	1,982	1,963	1,964
Jul	2,000	1,976	1,993	1,994	1,979	1,979.5
Sep	2,017	1,997	2,010	2,016	1,993	1,993.5
Dec	2,030	2,010	2,026	2,030	1,910.5	1,911
Mar	2,027	2,015	2,025	2,035	2,010	2,012
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,030	2,040	2,011	2,013
2,830 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jan	1,612	1,580	1,597	1,599	1,596	1,600
Mar	1,355	1,336	1,337	1,339	1,359	1,360
May	1,254	1,233	1,235	1,236	1,255	1,256
Jul	1,206	1,189	1,189	1,191	1,207	1,209
Sep	1,162	1,150	1,146	1,150	1,165	1,167
Nov	1,130	1,120	1,120	1,125	1,132	1,136
Jan	1,099	1,099	1,090	1,100	1,109	1,110
3,538 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
January 11, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	805	803	807	813	Unch.
May	834	829	834	836	— 1
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	835	845	+ 5
Aug	880	878	880	885	— 5
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	915	930	Unch.
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	910	925	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	930	956	+ 5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	985	990	Unch.
483 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,635	1,622	1,628	1,630	+ 11
May	1,651	1,641	1,650	1,657	+ 14
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,670	.	+ 34
Sep	1,700	1,685	1,700	1,715	+ 40
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,655	1,670	+ 15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,655	1,670	+ 20
47 lots					

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

(Continued from Page 7)

Crocker National

4th Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	24.65	21.1
Per Share	1.94	1.3
Net Income	21.18	15.8
Per Share	1.65	1.2
Year	1978	1977
Oper. Net	75.24	53.8
Per Share	5.95	4.3
Net Income	71.83	53.8
Per Share	5.66	4.3

Del Monte

2nd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	448.20	398.7
Profits	12.22	10.7
Per share	1.01	0.8
6 months	1978	1977
Revenue	795.70	733.2
Profits	20.98	19.9
Per share	1.74	1.6

Diamond Shamrock

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	435.10	406.2
Profits	40.18	44.1
Per Share	0.99	1.1
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,680	1,53
Profits	131.06	162.1
Per Share	3.26	4.2

Kaiser Aluminium

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	636.70	535.2
Profits	34.20	30.0
Per Share	0.84	0.7
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,450	2,18
Profits	145.50	112.1
Per Share	3.58	2.7

National Detroit

4th Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	21.67	17.0
Per Share	1.81	1.4
Net Income	17.76	17.0
Per Share	1.48	1.4
Year	1978	1977
Oper. Net	71.84	56.8
Per Share	6.03	4.7
Net Income	67.44	57.7
Per Share	5.66	4.8

Teledyne

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	653.70	538.5
Profits	88.10	64.2
Per Share	6.88	4.9
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,440	2,210
Profits	248.50	194.7
Per Share	19.13	14.8

Swiss Prices Unchanged

BERN, Jan. 11 (AP-DJ) — Swiss wholesale prices in December were unchanged from a month earlier but were down 2.3 percent from December 1977, according to official figures released today. At the end of December, the wholesale price index (1963 equals 100) was at 142.1, unchanged from 142.1 in November but down from 145.5 a year ago.

French Stake in Dassault

PARIS, Jan. 11 (Reuters) — The French government has acquired a 21-percent stake in Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation, the company said today. The sale takes up an option dating from 1976 and was made at 220 francs per share, it said.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	91½	92½
Ashland 7½-82	95	96
Australia 8¼-83	94½	95½
Australia 8¾-91	95¼	96¼
Australia 8¼-92	89	90
BTokyo 7⅝-84	91	92
Barclays 8½-92	91¼	92¼
BCHyd. 7¾-85	89	90
Bell Can 7¾-87	88	89
BFCE 8¾-83	95	96
Brazil 9¼-84	95¼	96¼
Brit Gas 9-81	97½	98½
BrokenHill 8-85	90¼	91¼
Coc Berm. 8¼-84	93	94
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	91	92
Charbongs 8⅝-81	95¾	96¾
CityInvest 8⅝-84	91	92
Cons Food 7½-91	88	89
Conoco 8-86	94	95
Cutler Ham 8-87	92½	93½
EEC 8¼-82	94¼	95¼
EEC 7¾-84	90¼	91¼
ECS 8¾-81	96¼	97¼
ECS 8¾-97	91½	92½
EIB 8¼-83	93¼	94¼
EIB 8-84	91¼	92¼
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	91¾	92¾
EMI 9¼-89	93¼	94¼
Ericsson 8½-89	92	93
Esso 8-86 nov	97	98
Eurofima 8½-83	95¼	96¼
Fiat 8-82	92¼	93¼
First Chic 7-80	95½	96½
Gotaverken 8½-87	89¾	90¾
Gould 9¾-83	99	100
GulfWestn 8¼-84	88½	90½
Hamersley 8½-84	94	95
Home Oil 9½-86	97½	98½
ICI 8¼-87	91	92
ISE Cnda 9-82	98½	99½
I.U.Overseas 9-83	94½	95½
Kidde W. 8½-85	92¼	93¼
Kockums 8-83	93¼	94¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	94½	95½
Michelin 9¼-86	97¾	98¾
Midld Intl 8¾-86	94¼	95¼
Montreal 9¼-83	97¾	98¾
NCBoard 8-87	89	90
NatWest 9-86	96	97
NBrunswick 9-83	96	97
NBrunswick 8-84	90¼	91¼
NZealand 9¼-82	99	100
NZealand 8½-83	94¾	95¾
NrgKombk 8½-91	92¼	93¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	89¾	90¾
Norway 8½-81	96¼	97¼
Occidental 9¾-83	97¾	98¾
Offsh Min 8¼-85	91½	92½
Ontario 9-83	96¾	97¾
OntarioHyd 8-87	88½	89½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	93	94
QuebProv 8½-81	94	95
QuebProv 9-83	94¾	95¾
Ralston 7½-87	92	93
SaabScania 8½-89	89¾	90¾
S.A.S. 8-85	91¾	92¾
Shell 8-86	93¾	94¾
Shell 7½-87	89¾	90¾
Singer 8¼-82	92½	93½
Slind 8⅜-88	96½	97½
Sweden 8½-87	90¾	91¾
SwedStCo. 7⅝-82	93	94
TMay 7¾-87	87¾	88¾
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	95½	96½
Transocean 7½-87	91¾	92¾
UnOil 7½-87	91¼	92¼
Utah 8-87	95½	96½
Vwagen 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	88½	89½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	73	75
Baker 5½-93	103	105
Beatrice 6¼-91	105	107
Beatrice 4½-92	89½	91½
Beechom 6¾-92	105	106
Boots 6¾-93	92¾	93¾
Borden 6¾-91	97½	99½
Borden 5-92	89	90
BroadHole 4¾-87	74	76
Carnation 4-88	72	74
Chevron 5-88	145	147
Chrysler 4¾-88	59½	61½
Chrysler 5-88	62½	64½
Coke Btl. 6¼-93	90½	92½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	118	120
Cumminl 6¼-86	88½	90½
Dartind 4¾-87	84	86
EastKodak 4½-88	84	86
Ford 6-86	91½	93½
Ford 5-88	84½	86½
GenElec 4¼-87	81½	83½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	90	92
Gillette 4¾-82	83½	85½
Gillette 4¾-87	73½	75½
GulWestn 5-88	84½	86½
Honneywell 6-86	84½	86½
ICI 6¾-97	90¾	91¾
INA 6-97	94	96
ISE 6¾-89	90	92
ITT 4¾-97	74	76
Jusco 6-92	134½	135½
Komatsu 7¼-90	162¼	163¼
Mitsui 7¼-90	121½	122½
MorganJP 4¼-87	96	98
Nabisco 5½-88	100	102
OwensIll 4½-87	98	100
PenneyJC 4½-87	73½	75½
RCA 5-88	83½	85½
Revlon 4⅜-83	152½	154½
Revlon 4¾-87	131	133
Sperry 4¼-88	93½	95½
Squibb 4¼-87	78	80
Texaco 4½-88	74	76
Texas 7½-93	90½	92½
Tyco 8½-88	100	102
UnCarb 4¾-82	86	88
WarnLamb 4½-87	75	77
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71	73
Xerox 5-88	74½	76½

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100)

	Med.	Long.
Thursday	94.41	88.85
Previous	94.40	88.87

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, January 11, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd	6⅝	7⅛
AFAProt	9½	10½
AVMCo	4½	5
AddismW	9⅝	9⅞
AdvRoss	2⅝	2¾
AdvMicr	22	22¾
AlexAlex	29½	30¼
AlicoInc	18⅝	18¾
AllynB	10¾	11⅜
AFinCo	22⅝	23⅝
AFurn	3 11-16	3 15-16
AGreet	11⅞	12¼
AMicros	13⅛	13⅞
AWeldng	13½	14½
Amterr	3 3-16	3 7-16
Anadite	6¼	6⅝
AnheusB	25⅜	26⅜
AntoCp	8¾	9¼
ArdenGp	2¼	2½
ArkWGs	17¾	18½
AsdColo	22¼	23
AtlGeLt	15	15⅜
BairdCp	8¼	8⅞
BangHE	13⅞	14⅜
BkamRt	10⅝	11⅛
BasicRs	4¼	4⅝
BassfFr	16½	17⅛
BaylsMk	10⅛	10⅝
Beeline	8	9
BetzLab	32¼	33
BiobCo	12⅝	12¾
BirdSon	21	22⅛
Birtchr	1½	1⅞
BlkHIIP	24⅝	25
Bonanza	5¼	5⅝
BrookS	29	30½
BrwTom	17⅜	18⅛
Buckbee	5¾	6¼
Buckeye	13½	14
BurnusS	4⅝	5
CalWlSv	31½	33
ConradH	2⅛	2⅜
CapSwC	9¼	10
CopinAir	2¼	2⅝
CareCo	6½	8
CnVIPS	14⅞	15¼
ChmLea	26¼	27¼
ChesUtl	9½	10¼
CircleF	4¼	5¼
CitzUtA	36	36¾
CitzUtB	30	30¾
ClarkJL	29½	31
ClowCp	8⅞	9⅜
ColuVent	1¾	2½
ComCIH	21	21½
CmtShr	24	26
CmwTel	31	32
ConnGn	36	36½
ConPap	59¼	60¼
Crawfd	12	13
CrossCo	34	35
CutlrFad	¾	1½
DanlyM	18¼	19¼
DioDes	9⅝	10
DaytMal	21½	23½
DeklbAg	24⅞	25½
DeLuxC	31½	32¼
DetCanT	11½	12½
DetIntB	18	20
DeweyEl	2	3
DiaCrys	22⅜	23⅜
DixnCru	28	29½
Docutel	5	5⅝
DollrGn	9⅝	10⅝
Donldsn	23¼	24¼
DorchGs	11⅝	11⅞
DoviDB	18½	19¼
DunkinD	15½	16
Duriron	17¼	18¼
Eberline	10½	11½
EconLab	25	25½
ElPasEl	10⅝	11⅛
ElderBe	8⅜	9½
EleNucl	5⅝	6⅛
ElModul	5¾	6⅜
EnrDev	13⅝	14½
Entwistl	3¾	4½
EqtOil	17	18
EthanAl	24	24⅝
Fabri	1	1¼
FldUnLf	25⅝	26¼
FtBkSys	36¼	37
FtBostn	15¼	16
FtEmpS	9¼	9¾
FtWnFin	4½	4¾
Flickgr	13¼	14¼
FloatPnt	11¾	12¼
FlaWatU	⅝	⅞
ForestO	14½	15
Formigli	2¾	3¼
FrankCp	7⅜	7⅝
FrankEl	13⅛	13⅞
Frndlce	22⅝	23¼
GnRlEst	7½	9
GnReins	178	182
GovEFn	11¼	12
GreenM	13⅛	13¾
GrevAdv	32½	35½
Gilintsl	14	15½
Gyrodyn	5⅝	6¼
Hardwk	10	10¼
HrpRow	14½	15
HareGp	20⅝	21⅛
HartfNt	15⅜	16¼
HenrdF	19	19¾
Holobm	1⅝	2⅜
Hoover	10¾	11⅛
HorizRs	1¼	1⅜
HudsPlp	56½	59½
HyattCp	19⅝	20¼
HyattInt	15	15½
IndNucl	3⅞	4⅜
Infraind	3½	3⅞
IntelCp	54½	56
IntrcEnr	3¾	4¼
IntmtGs	13½	14
InBkWsh	8⅛	8½
IwaSeUt	24⅞	25⅛
JamWPr	8⅝	9½
Jamsby	14½	15⅛
JiffyFd	½	⅞
JoslynM	18½	19¼
KaisSt pf	18	18¾
Kalvar	1⅝	2⅛
Kaman	19¼	20
KmpAm	14⅜	14⅞
KateGre	⅝	⅞
Kaysam	3⅝	4⅛
KearnyT	17⅛	17½
KellySv	30	31½
Kauffel	13	14
KeyCFd	17⅛	18
Kimball	16½	17
Kinglnt	9¼	10⅛
KnapeV	13½	14½
Kratos	18	19½
Lancein	18¼	19⅛
LandRes	3⅝	3⅞
LaneCo	18¼	19⅛
LidStor	7⅝	8½
LinBcst	37½	38¼
Loeetra	9⅛	10⅛
MadsGE	15⅝	16¼
MagellPet	1⅝	1¼
MalorRt	1½	1⅜
Maltkrt	28	29
MatAssl	19⅝	20½
MauiLP	30	31½
McCorm	13⅝	14⅛
McQuay	11¼	12
MidsxW	19⅝	20¼
MdldCap	7⅝	7⅞
MidlRes	1⅝	1 13-16
MidlBks	27	28
Millipr	30	30⅝
MissVIG	16½	17½
MontCol	6⅝	7⅛
MoornPd	15½	16½
MorgRes	2⅝	3¼
Mostek	18	18½
MotchM	16½	17½
MotClub	6⅝	7¼
Mueller	21	22
NargCp	26½	28
NatGOil	15⅛	16¼
NwldRE	14	15
NJNGas	15⅝	16½
NielsnA	22⅝	23¼
NielsnB	22¼	23¼
NoCarGs	10⅝	11
NoEOIun	42½	43⅜
NwtNGs	10⅝	10⅞
NwstPS	17	17½
Noxall	17⅛	18⅛
OgilvyM	22	22¾
OhFerro	7	8
OtterTP	20⅝	21⅛
OversAir	8	8½
PCAInt	9⅝	10⅛
PabstB	13⅛	14½
PrGpR	22	22¼
PauleyP	7¼	8
PeerMf	6¼	6½
PenaEnt	16⅛	16¼
Petrolit	40¼	41¼
Pettibon	21½	22½
PierceSS	12¼	13
Pinkrtn	27⅛	28¼
PlanHIB	19½	20
Plastine	1¾	2¼
Possls	3¼	3⅞
Progro	1⅝	2
PbSvNC	10⅝	10⅛
PurtBen	20⅛	21½
PutDCap	8¼	8¾
Qualinns	5⅞	5½
RagenPr	6⅞	6⅞
Ravchm	72	74
Raymnd	20¼	21¼
RecgEq	8⅝	9
ReadEx	24⅞	25½
RobbMy	29	31
Raselon	3½	4½
Rouse	8⅝	8⅞
RusStov	14¼	15¼
Sadlier	3⅞	4⅛
ScanOt	2⅜	2⅞
ScripoH	47½	50½
SecPac	31½	31⅞
SelsDell	10	10½
Svcmstr	30¼	31¼
Shawmt	32	33
SolldSfS	9	10
SCalWtr	14¾	15½
SwGsCp	11	11⅝
SwEliSv	16¼	17
Standyn	23⅛	24
StdRegs	24	25
StanHP	21½	22½
StoriSt	5⅞	5⅞
StrowCl	24½	26
SuperEl	8⅛	8½
TIME DC	4⅛	5¼
Tampax	32½	33½
TecumP	53	60
Tennant	27⅛	29½
Tiffany	38¼	40¼
Tiprary	8⅜	8⅞
ToscoCp	5⅝	5⅞
TrnsOcO	19	20
TricoPd	49½	51½
TriIhOG	4⅛	4⅝
TysonFd	11⅜	12⅜
UnMcGil	8½	9½
USSurg	18⅛	18⅞
USTrck	13⅜	14¼
UVaBsh	22⅛	23⅛
UpPenP	16⅛	17½
ValvGas	9⅜	10⅛
VanDus	16⅛	17⅛
VanceSn	5⅛	5⅛
Velcro	8⅜	9
VaNBsh	13⅛	13⅝
WshEnr	14⅞	15⅜
WebbRs	8½	9⅛
Welotrn	1½	2¼
WlgtnMg	8¼	9
WellsGo	2¼	3¼
WlnMtg	3½	4
WmarC	29	29⅛
WoodLol	26⅛	27⅛
WWEng	6¼	6½
WrightW	6½	6⅞
ZionUtd	19½	20½

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AMEX Trading Closing Prices January 11

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅞	9⅝	AAR	.38	3.2	7	9	12	11⅞	12	+⅜
12	6⅛	APS	.36	4.0	7	19	9	9	9	
17¾	7	AVC				50	9⅝	9	9⅛	+¼
34⅞	17	AVX	.32	1.2	10	12	26¾	26⅛	26⅝	—⅜
7⅝	3½	AZL			39	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
5⅞	3¾	AZL pf	.48	10.		14	5	4⅞	4⅝	—⅜
10⅝	6½	AbrdMf	.40b	5.8	4	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
17¼	7⅜	AcmeU	.30	2.5	13	6	12	11⅞	12	
5	2⅜	Action				10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅞	6⅛	ActonCp	.24b	2.4	7	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
15¼	6⅛	AdamR	.12	1.1	10	25	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
24⅞	13¼	AdobeO	.20	1.1	17	24	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	+¼
2⅞	1½	AegisCp			5	33	2	1⅞	1⅞	
18¾	9½	AeroFlo	.30a	2.3	5	5	13	13	13	—¼
7⅞	1⅜	Aeronca			11	3	5½	5½	5½	
23¼	16¼	AfilPub	.64	3.0	9	3	21¾	21	21¾	+⅛
9⅜	6½	AfterSix	.32	4.6	3	4	7	6⅞	7	
8	3¾	AlskAir	.20r	3.6	3	20	5⅝	5½	5½	
4⅞	2⅜	AlbaW	.10e	2.4	10	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
8½	1⅜	AllegA	wtO			5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
8¼	1⅞	AlldArt				89	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Allamil	.32e	3.0	4	15	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+¼
2	⅝	AltecCp			28	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅜	5⅛	Altec pf				3	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
19⅞	12	AlterFd	.50	3.4	6	134	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	+⅜
49	43¼	Alcoa pf	3.75	8.5		z700	44¼	44¼	44¼	
71½	25⅛	Amdhl	.40	.8	20	279	50⅜	48¾	50⅜	+1⅜
13⅝	3¼	AmAgro			8	10	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
40½	14	AmBrd	wf			4	29¾	29¾	29¾	—½
6¼	13-16	AmCapCp				8	3½	3⅛	3½	
11⅝	7	AGarPd	.34	4.0	5	1	8½	8½	8½	+¼
13½	4½	AlntPict				145	7¼	6¾	6⅞	—½
3¾	2¼	AIsraeli	.09e	3.6	3	22	2½	2⅜	2½	
10⅞	6½	AMzaA	.48	6.0	5	4	8	7¾	8	+⅛
14⅞	7⅝	AMdBld	.40	3.7	14	27	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
24¼	6¾	AMotIn	.30	2.5	7	26	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+¼
30½	22⅞	AmPetl	2.20	9.0	10	5	24⅝	24½	24½	—⅜
14¼	7⅜	APrecs	.40	4.7	7	4	8⅝	8½	8½	
12¼	5⅜	AScIE	.04e	.6		14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
18¾	12⅜	AmSeat	.40	2.9	11	3	14¼	14	14	
15¼	6	AmTec	.50b	5.3	4	10	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—½
17¼	6⅛	AngloC	.18e	1.3	8	62	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	—½
13⅝	5⅝	Anken	.44	4.7	6	4	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
7¾	6⅛	Anthony	.40	5.6	5	68	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
17½	7⅞	AplDta	.16	1.2	10	35	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+⅜
14⅞	4½	AoldDev			24	69	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
20⅞	13½	AqultCa	.39	2.0	10	50	19⅜	19¼	19¼	—½
10⅛	6⅛	Armin	.12	1.4	6	4	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
10¼	6	ArrowA	.10	1.1	6	2	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
13⅞	7⅛	ArrowE	.20r	1.9	4	20	10½	10⅜	10½	
14¼	6⅛	Arundel			4	8	8	8	8	—⅛
20⅝	8⅝	Asamer	.30	1.8		252	17⅜	16¾	17	—⅜
28¾	14⅝	AshlOC	.20	.7	12	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
9¼	6½	Astrex			7	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Atalnia	.15e	3.5	4	10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
1½	11-16	Atco	Ind			61	15-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
3	1⅜	AtlsCM	.05e	1.9	88	44	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
7½	3½	AtlasCp	wf		9	4	3⅞	4		
9¾	3⅜	Audiotr	.12b	2.3	5	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
31⅞	18¾	Augat	.44	1.5	16	83	28⅞	27¾	28⅝	
4½	2	AutoTrn			10	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛		+⅛
4¾	1⅞	AutmRod				15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
40¼	28¾	AutoSw	.80a	2.3	12	5	35½	35¼	35½	—¼
8½	4½	AVEMC	.30	5.7	5	13	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—⅛
25	19⅛	Avandl	1.20	6.0	7	6	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
19¼	7⅞	Avdin			11	175	14⅝	13½	14⅜	+1¼
		— B—B—B —								
6	4¼	BAT def	.15e	3.0		1	5	5	5	—½
2⅜	11-16	BRT				58	1⅛	1½	1⅝	
6⅛	2⅛	BTU			13	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15½	9	Badger	.70	6.4	5	3	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
34	18⅞	Baldor	.28	1.1	13	13	25	24½	24½	—½
7½	5⅜	BaldwS	.32a	4.8		32	6⅝	6½	6⅝	—⅛
20¼	15¼	BanFd	1.11e	6.9		17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
4¼	1¼	Bang r	wt			31	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
11½	7	Banlstr	.40	4.6	38	40	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
11	3½	BarnesE			12	8	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+¼
23⅛	6⅝	BarryF	.20b	1.1	11	38	18½	18⅛	18½	+⅜
9⅞	3¼	BarthS			10	5	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	—⅛
3⅜	2⅜	BaruchF			29	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4¼	1½	Barwick				7	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
3¼	2	BelsctR			9	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
17⅛	10⅝	BnfSt A	.40	2.5	5	26	16	15¾	16	
19	10⅝	BnfSt B	.40	2.3	5	10	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+⅛
5	2½	BergEnt			3	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
9⅞	4⅝	BergenB	.10e	1.2	6	113	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+¼
17½	13½	BrgB pf	1.15	7.2		15	16	15⅝	16	+⅜
8½	1⅜	BernzO				15	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
3¾	1⅜	Berven				37	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
3¾	2	BethCo				15	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅛	3⅝	Beverly			12	77	7¼	7	7⅛	
13⅞	8	BicPen	.48	4.4	9	51	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Bickford	.05e	2.2	10	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
28	16⅜	BinkMf	1b	4.8	7	1	21	21	21	
25½	8⅝	Blount	.48	2.7	5	9	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+¾
5¾	3⅝	BodinAp				25	5½	5½	5½	
15	5⅝	BoltBer	.20	1.?		26	12	11⅝	12	+⅝
20½	14⅞	BowVall	.10	.?	31	41	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	—⅛
9	2⅜	Bowmar			16	89	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
13¾	5½	BradfdN	.20	2.5	7	57	8⅝	8	8	
22⅛	6¼	Braniff	wt			18	12½	12¼	12¼	—⅛
17	12¾	Brascan	1a	6.0	11	611	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
38¾	20½	BraunE	1.40	4.4		12	32¼	31½	31½	—⅜
14⅞	3⅜	BreezeCp			11	4	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
2⅞	1	BrownCo	wt			6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
35½	18⅝	BrnFA	.96	3.0	11	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+⅛
36½	18⅞	BrnFB	.96	2.9	11	36	33½	33	33	+⅜
17	8⅝	Buell	.44	3.1	6	9	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
6	3⅛	Bulldex			4	7	3½	3⅜	3½	
15⅝	8⅝	Burnsin	.60	5.9	8	84	10⅝	10	10⅛	+⅛
		— C—C—C —								
21⅞	10	CK Pet	.16	1.3	32	13	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	
14⅞	3⅞	CDI			5	64	8½	7⅞	8⅛	—½
15½	5⅛	CHB	.57t	3.9	14	157	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅜
6½	3⅛	CMI Cp	.05e	1.2	6	16	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
21⅜	2¼	CMT				51	13¼	12¼	13	+¾
19¼	10	CRS	.30	2.8	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
17¼	12¼	CWTran	.70	4.1	5	2	17	17	17	+⅛
7⅞	2⅜	CagleA			6	19	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
22⅝	13	Caldor	.40	2.2	8	11	18½	18⅜	18⅜	—⅛
13⅝	2⅝	Calcomp			17	23	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
6⅞	2¾	CalLife	.10e	2.4	12	20	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
9¾	8⅝	CalLf pf	1.10	13.		6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
41⅜	23⅝	CalPIC	1.60a	5.0	5	18	32¼	32	32¼	+¼
22⅝	9	Camco	.20	1.0	10	56	20	19¾	19⅞	+⅛
6¾	3	CoChbA				8	5	4⅝	5	
9½	6⅝	CdnHomO			21	515	u10½	8⅝	10½	+1¾
8⅞	4 1-16	CdMarc	.30	4.2	8	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅞	10¾	CdnMerr			16	173	18⅜	18	18	—¼
22⅛	13½	CdnOccl	.58a	3.1	11	5	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+⅜
65½	46	CdnSupO			10	5	64¾	64½	64½	—⅛
6¾	3⅝	CapitlFd	.20	4.3	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
6	3	Caressa			10	11	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
32⅝	24⅝	Carnat	1.20a	4.4	9	53	27¾	27½	27½	—⅜
14¼	11⅞	CaroEn	1	7.3	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
12	4¼	CarrolDv			12	4	7½	7½	7½	
18⅝	13⅝	CastlAM	1b	6.7	7	1	15	15	15	+¼
23⅞	19½	CasFd	1.60a	8.0		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+¼
15½	6⅛	Cavltrn			33	26	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+⅝
3¼	1⅜	CelluCft			5	1	2	2	2	
39¼	33⅝	CenM pf	3.50	10.		z110	33⅝	33½	33⅞	+¼
6¾	5½	CenlSe	.65	11.		5	6	6	6	
22⅝	11¾	Cenvill	1	6.6	6	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
3⅜	2⅛	CertifCp			8	18	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅜
2½	⅝	Certron			12	1	⅞	1		
6⅞	3⅝	Celec	.08	1.8	10	9	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
8⅝	6¼	ChadMI	.60	8.3	7	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
3⅞	1⅜	ChampHo				121	2⅛	2	2	
16	13⅛	CharlM			6	2	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
7¾	6½	ChrtM pf	.75	11.		1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
26⅞	15⅝	ChiefDev	1e	4.0	21	42	25	24¾	25	
12⅞	6	ChitnCp	.28	3.5	5	5	8	8	8	
4⅝	2⅝	CineFive				1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
18¾	12	CircleK	1	6.2	8	22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
16⅛	7	Citation	.48	4.5	7	22	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+¼
26⅛	25¾	CitBkNJ	1.80	6.9	6	5	26	26	26	—⅛
12½	10¾	CityGas	.92	8.4	5	2	11	11	11	
6	3	Clabir	.14b	3.6	11	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
5½	3	ClarkC	.15e	3.4	6	2	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
11⅜	5	Clarostat			8	17	10½	10¼	10½	+⅛
20	13	Clausng	1.06	5.9	7	4	18	17⅞	18	—⅛
20	8⅞	Clopay	.32	3.2	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
5½	1¾	CohenHat			10	19	4	3¾	4	+⅛
6⅛	2⅜	Cohu	.16e	4.6	11	16	3⅝	3½	3½	+⅛
22⅝	13½	Colemn	.80	5.0	7	38	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
21¾	9⅛	ColCml			31	745	16¼	14¼	16¼	+1¼
29½	20⅝	Cominc	2	7.0	12	6	29	28⅞	28⅞	—⅛
23¾	14	ComAll	.40	2.2	7	5	18½	18¼	18½	—⅛
35⅝	13½	Comdlnt			7	10	18	17¾	18	
5½	1	ComdrCp			44	37	2⅜	2½	2⅜	—⅛
11	4	Compo	.20	1.8	13	1324	u11⅜	9¾	11⅜	+1⅜
2⅜	1⅛	CompuD			10	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅞	11-16	Compinv				16	3⅝	3½	3½	
16⅞	10⅞	Conchm	.80	5.9	5	18	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+⅞
18½	8⅝	Condec	.30t	3.0	338	32	10½	9⅞	10⅛	—⅛
10⅝	5	ConnrHm			4	22	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
5½	3½	Conroy	.16	4.0	5	3	4	4	4	+⅛
12¾	5¼	ConsOG			25	259	8⅞	8¼	8¾	+⅜
11½	8½	ConsRef	.60	6.6	9	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
1	¼	ContTel	wt			10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
14⅜	5¼	Cookin	.20e	3.0	4	187	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+⅜
17⅝	12⅝	CookP	.60e	3.1	12	158	u19½	16⅞	19¼	+2⅝
23⅞	13	CoreLb	.28	1.6	13	10	18½	18	18	—⅛
31⅞	12½	Cornlius	.80	3.5	11	46	23⅜	23	23	—1
	⅛	Cousins	wt			10	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
3⅜	1⅝	CrestFo			7	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
14⅝	9½	CrestOll	.24a	1.9	15	16	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
28¼	12	Crompt	1.40	5.9	4	2	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
32½	23⅛	CrossAT	1	3.8	10	57	26½	26	26½	+⅜
8⅞	6¼	CrowlM	.50	7.1		x3	7	7	7	+⅛
29¾	20⅞	CwnCP	.60a	2.2	5	9	27½	27⅛	27½	+⅜
5⅞	3½	CrownC	.20e	5.0	4	8	4	4	4	
12⅝	7	Crowntn	.28	3.8	7	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
17½	9¼	CruicR	.36	2.6	15	171	14⅛	13⅝	13¾	—⅜
29½	14⅞	CrystlO	.60	2.8		25	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+⅜
29⅞	13½	CubicCp	.60	3.0	8	18	19⅞	19½	19⅝	
22½	15⅝	Curtice	1.10	5.9	5	9	18¾	18¾	18¾	
		— D—D—D —								
4¾	2⅜	DCL			5	16	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅞	2⅜	DWG	.49t	18.	9	48	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	—⅛
14¼	6¾	Damson			24	110	8⅝	7⅞	8	—¼
25⅝	13⅝	Datapd	.30	1.7	8	66	17⅝	17	17⅜	+¼
14⅝	8⅝	DavMn	.25e	2.7	15	15	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
23	12¼	DenTal	.20	1.1	17	55	19	18⅞	19	+¼
2⅜	1⅛	DesgnJw				5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
15⅞	8¼	DevCpA			4	2	12⅝	12⅛	12½	—¼
5⅝	2⅜	Digicon			21	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
19	13¼	Dillard	.40	2.4	5	15	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	+¼
2¾	¾	Diodes				17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
36	8¾	Documat			11	34	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+⅝
91¾	47⅜	DomePt			8	224	85½	83¾	85½	+¾
22½	12¾	Domtar	1.80a	8.2	8	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
19½	16⅞	DrexUt	1.56	8.4		7	18⅝	18	18⅝	+¾
14⅝	7	DrFair	.40	4.4	9	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
1⅞	13-16	Dunlop	.08r	6.4	5	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	—1-16
17⅝	13	DuplxPd	.80	4.9	5	57	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
13½	8⅝	DurTst	.40b	3.9	10	14	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+⅛
6⅛	2¾	Dynlcln	.07e	2.0	10	42	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
21½	11½	Dyneer	.72	3.7	7	1	19½	19½	19½	
		— E—E—E —								
7	3⅝	EAC	.21e	4.7		11	4½	4½	4½	
18½	11¼	EarthRes	1	6.9	6	25	14½	14⅛	14½	—⅛
20¼	9¾	EDO	.50	2.4	10	46	u20½	18⅞	20½	+1¼
13⅞	4⅜	Ehren	.10a	.8	10	78	12⅜	12	12¼	+⅛
12⅞	6⅝	ElcorCp	.20	2.1	8	14	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
7¼	3⅜	ElAudD			4	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
15⅝	8½	ElecEng	.24	2.0	11	8	12¼	12	12¼	
34	19⅞	ElecAm	1.20	4.2	6	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
8¼	6⅝	EmrRd			6	6	7⅛	7	7	
10½	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	3.5	8	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3⅞	1⅞	Era Ind			10	2¼	2⅛	2¼		+⅛
17⅛	11¼	EsqRd	.52a	3.4	6	5	15½	15½	15½	—⅜
5	1¼	EtzLav	.10e	2.9	8	1	3½	3½	3½	
20⅞	13	EvansAr	.40	2.3	9	10	17¼	17	17⅛	—⅛
8⅞	4½	Exectve			17	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
15⅝	6¼	Execin	.40t	2.6	14	25	u15¾	15½	15½	
		— F—F—F —								
10	5¼	FPA			3	1	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind	.12	2.7		88	4⅝	4⅜	4½	+⅛
15¼	7	Fabind	.50	4.1	5	26	12¼	12	12¼	+¼
6¾	1⅜	FairTex			7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16½	7	FamDlr	.32	2.8	7	11	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
3½	2	FamRc			81	9	3	2¾	3	+⅛
14	7⅛	FoyDrg	.20b	2.1	8	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
21	11⅛	FedMart	.60	3.5	7	10	17⅛	17	17	—½
19¼	14⅜	FedRt	1.36	8.8	13	2	15½	15½	15½	—⅛
7⅞	4⅝	FedRes			32	80	6⅝	6	6	+⅛
28¾	18⅝	Felmnt	.20	.8	17	8	24⅜	24½	24½	—⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Fidelco				21	5	5	5	—⅛
16	11	FinGen	.40b	2.7	8	12	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+⅛
23½	12⅝	FtSLSh	1	4.9	4	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
19⅞	10	FischrP	1t	7.5	11	23	13¼	13	13¼	+⅛
19⅝	15⅛	FitchGE	1.56	9.2	4	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Flagg			8	9	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅛
11⅝	3⅝	FlanEnt			7	59	5⅜	4¾	5	+⅛
41¼	18¾	FlightSf	.28	.8	17	59	35½	34⅝	35½	+1
4⅞	2⅜	FloCap				4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12	4⅝	FloRck	.21e	2.4	5	5	8⅞	8¾	8¾	—⅛
17¼	4¼	FlowGen			13	3	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+¼
16⅝	10⅛	Flowers	.40	3.4	7	68	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
35	18½	FlukeJ	.96t	2.9	14	45	33⅝	33	33⅛	
25¼	8⅝	ForestC	.10	.9		45	11½	11¼	11¼	+⅛
7⅞	3	ForestLab			288	95	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+1⅛
6¼	4¼	FranklnRt			14	2	5	5	5	
11¾	5⅜	Franks	.32	3.6	7	37	9¼	9	9	
22⅞	17½	Frantz	1a	5.1	6	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅜
7	4½	Friedm	.28b	5.9	4	4	4⅝	4¾	4¾	—⅛
15⅝	6⅝	FriendFr			35	12	11½	12		+⅛
11¾	9½	Friona	.40	3.2	5	190	u12½	11⅝	12⅜	+⅝
9½	6	Frischs	.30b	4.1	6	10	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
19⅝	8⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.4	6	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
9⅞	2¾	FrontA	wt			x15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
		— G—G—G —								
10⅛	3¾	GRI	.30	4.6	12	30	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
2⅜	1¼	GTI				21	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Galaxy	.06t	1.0	4	5	6	6	6	+⅛
16⅛	6⅝	Garan	.81e	12.	3	97	7⅛	6⅞	7	—⅛
4½	2⅛	Garland				1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
28½	8⅝	GatLief	.40b	1.8	8	15	22	21⅝	22	+⅜
3⅝	9-16	Gaynor			3	2	2	2		
10⅝	4¼	GenExp				14	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
6⅝	2¾	GnHous			3	5	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
8⅛	3	Genge	.10e	1.8	7	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	—⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Genisco			16	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
8	4⅛	GenvDr	.10r	2.2	5	10	4½	4⅛	4½	
18⅝	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	1.2	7	32	17½	16⅞	17⅛	—⅛
24⅞	16⅝	GiantF	1.30	6.3	5	16	20½	20¼	20½	+⅛
14⅞	7⅜	GntYell	.50e	5.8	7	31	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
7¼	4½	Glasrock			26	12	5¼	5¼	5¼	
27½	17½	Glatfltr	1.20	4.9	7	5	24½	24⅜	24⅜	—⅛
11⅞	6	GlenGer	.16	1.9	6	7	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—⅛
26¾	10½	Glnmr	.60b	2.4	9	143	25⅝	25⅛	25½	—⅛
14	7¾	Globeln	.70	7.4	7	2	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Glover				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
6½	3⅜	Gldblatt				3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
44⅝	5¾	GldNugt	.08t	.5	21	93	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
15⅝	7	GoldWH	.64	8.1	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield				47	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
3⅛	1⅜	GoodLS			3	2	2	2	2	
2⅜	⅝	Gdrich	wt			10	1	1	1	
10	7	GouldT	.88	10.	8	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
13¼	6¼	GrahMf	.30	4.0		11	7½	7⅜	7½	+¼
18⅝	7⅝	GrndCH	.50	4.3	5	20	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
19½	8⅛	GrangrA			12	13	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅛
9¾	5⅝	GtAmInd			4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	GtBasinP			26	51	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
25	18⅝	GtLkCh	.24	1.1	12	79	23	22½	22½	—⅜
7½	5⅝	GREIT	.40	5.8	11	x19	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
25⅞	14¼	GrossT	1.12	5.1	8	9	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
23⅞	9⅝	Guilford	.60	3.4	3	25	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+¼
33	23⅝	GifCan	1.14	3.6	8	5	31½	31½	31½	—¼
11⅜	5	Gulfstrm			7	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
		— H—H—H —								
3½	1¼	HalcoPd				3	1½	1½	1½	
8⅛	3	Hamptn			4	16	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
16¼	10⅛	Hannfrd	.80	6.0	5	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
8	5	HanSaRt			54	8	7	7	7	—⅛
31⅛	19½	Harland	.80	3.3	9	2	24	24	24	+¼
13⅞	7¾	HartzM	.40	3.0	11	38	13⅜	13⅛	13½	
5⅝	⅞	Harvey			4	5	2½	2½	2½	—¼
10⅝	7⅝	Hasting	.60	6.0	6	5	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
7½	3⅞	HawaIA	.15e	2.6	5	756	5¾	5⅝	5¾	—⅛
9⅝	3½	HlthCh			10	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅞	6	HelthM	.22	3.0	5	9	7¼	7¼	7¼	—⅛
6⅞	2¼	Helnick	.10	2.5	8	9	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
2⅜	1⅛	HellmMig				40	1⅜	1½	1½	—⅛
17⅜	9⅝	Hess's	.40b	4.7	6	5	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
12½	4⅝	HiShear	.20	1.8	7	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
9¼	5½	HollyCp			9	39	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
16	6⅝	HornHar			8	10	10	10	10	—⅛
13¼	8½	HospM	.60	6.5	25	9	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+⅛
26⅞	9⅛	HosMIn	.10e	.4	49	2	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+⅛
21	15⅝	Hotel	1.77e	11.	11	x2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅜
6⅞	3	HouseVl			11	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
31⅜	13½	HouOM	.80	4.7	8	663	17	16⅝	17	+⅛
26	15¾	HouO pf	1.69	8.8		31	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	
13⅝	6½	HowelC	.40	4.0	13	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
31½	22⅝	HubellA	1.44	5.8	8	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
31⅞	22⅝	HubellB	1.44	5.8	8	3	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
27	24⅞	Hubbl pf	2.06	8.3		2	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	—⅛
14½	5¾	HuckMf	.28	2.1	7	4	13¼	13	13¼	
11⅞	6	HudsnGn			3	4	8	8	8	
49	33⅝	HudBO	2	4.4	8	10	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	—⅛
15⅛	8¼	Huffy	.68	5.6	6	25	12¼	12	12¼	—⅛
47¼	22½	HuskyO	1	2.5	10	504	39⅞	38⅝	39½	+1
8⅜	3	Hycel			60	73	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+½
		— I—I—I —								
5⅞	3	IFS Ind	.14	3.1	6	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
16⅝	7¾	IMC	.20	1.9	3	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
1⅛	7-16	ITI			13	3	¾	¾	¾	—⅛
8¼	6⅛	ImpCh	.32e	4.3	8	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	—⅛
1⅞	1 5-16	ImpGp	.09e	5.5	6	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—1-16
22¼	16⅝	ImpOil	1a	4.7	9	170	21⅜	21½	21½	—⅜
48	40	InPL pf	4	11.		z100	39	d38	38	—2
3	⅞	InflightSv				2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
19¾	6⅝	Instron	.30	1.6	9	20	18⅝	17¾	18¼	+¼
2	⅝	InstrSys			23	360	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
19¾	8½	InsSy pf	1.281	2.3		3	12⅜	12	12	
12⅝	3⅝	IntegRes			10	55	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+⅛
7¾	6	IntCtyGs	.28	3.8	7	15	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+½
16⅝	10⅞	Intrmk	.15e	1.2	7	2	12½	12½	12½	—¼
4½	2¼	IntBnknt			20	114	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
3½	1¼	IntFdSvc				2	1½	1½	1½	
24¼	13⅝	IntGenl	1.20	6.4	4	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
10	4½	IntProt	.20	3.6	4	55	5⅝	5½	5½	—¼
9⅝	6¼	IntSeaw	.60	8.9	5	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	—⅛
2⅜	13-16	IntStrtch				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
29⅜	7¼	IntSysC				2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+¼
4⅛	⅜	Interphot				1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
38¼	20	InvDvA	1.28	3.5	11	4	36½	36½	36½	
9⅝	5¼	InvDvB	.32	3.5	8	7	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
9⅝	6⅝	InvRIT	.55e	7.6	7	11	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
28⅞	15½	Ionics			11	23	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+1
34½	11⅞	IroqBrd	.30	.9	12	192	33⅞	31½	33⅞	+2¾
		— J—J—J —								
7⅝	4¾	Jaclyn	.40b	7.6	6	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	
17⅛	8⅞	Jacobs	.40	3.1	7	26	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
11⅛	5¾	Jensen	1.40t	17.	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅞	2⅛	Jetero	.05e	2.1	4	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3	1⅜	Jetronic			9	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
11¼	5⅛	JohnPd	.36	5.8	11	26	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	2¼	JuniperP			30	28	3	3	3	+⅛
		— K—K—K —								
6⅛	3	KTelin	.30e	7.1	15	6	4¼	4	4¼	+⅛
5	1¼	Kaisin	3c			164	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
3	11-16	KaneMill	wt			2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+3-16
10⅜	3½	KapokT				25	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅛
17⅛	7⅜	KenaiCp			6	58	11	10½	10¾	—⅛
12⅞	7¾	Kenwin	.48	4.6	5	5	10½	10½	10½	—⅛
7⅜	3⅛	Ketchm	.23t	5.8		7	4	4	4	
7¾	3¼	Key Co	.20e	4.2	4	7	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
1¾	½	Kidde	wt			23	1⅜	1½	1½	—⅛
3¾	2⅜	KinArk			9	48	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
3¾	1	KingOpt				5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
30⅝	8	KingRd	.40	1.5	10	6	26⅞	26⅜	26¾	+⅛
33⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	7	21¼	21	21¼	+⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Kit Mfg			4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
7⅝	3⅜	KuhnStr	.15	4.0	13	19	3¾	3¾	3¾	—⅛
		— L—L—L —								
6⅛	2½	LSB	.10r	2.8	9	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
3⅛	1⅜	LaBarge	.06e	2.8	16	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	3¼	LaMaur	.20	3.6	26	18	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
6⅛	2¼	LaPnt				27	2¾	2⅝	2¾	—⅛
12⅛	8	LQuint				49	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+⅜
3½	2	LakeSh			9	27	2 7-16	2 5-16	2 5-16	—⅛
10	2⅛	Landmk			4	35	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
7¼	4⅞	Laneco	.16	2.1	5	20	u7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
21¼	11	LeaRonal	.60	3.0	9	11	20⅛	20	20⅛	
8½	2¾	LeePh			15	10	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	—¼
15¼	6⅞	LehighP			10	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅜
17⅞	10¾	LeighPd	.80	5.7	6	10	14	14	14	—⅜
8⅞	2⅜	LeisureT			5	169	5	4¾	4⅞	+⅜
12	5⅛	LibtyFb	.39t	5.5	4	13	7½	7	7⅛	—⅛
9⅛	5¼	Lightolr	.24	3.2	5	3	7½	7½	7½	
6¼	3½	LincAm			5	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
6¾	2½	LloydsE				14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4⅛	1¾	Lodge	.08e	3.2	10	2	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
33⅝	14⅛	Lohmn	1.20	4.8	8	4	25	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
26¾	5⅝	LoewT	wt			515	17	16	16⅞	+½
19½	9¾	Logicon			12	13	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
20¼	15¼	LaGenS	.96	5.0	6	20	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+⅜
8⅝	3⅛	LundyEl			15	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	—⅛
14¼	8¼	Lydall	.60a	5.5	6	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
4⅞	2⅛	LynchCp				11	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Lynnwear			5	37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		— M—M—M —								
7⅛	3⅜	MPO			4	2	4	4	4	
3⅛	½	Macrod			9	38	2⅛	2	2⅛	
20½	17⅛	MePS	1.64	9.3	5	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—¼
13-16	½	Marlnda				23	1 1-16	1	1	
14¼	8¼	Marlene	.14e	1.0	5	16	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	—⅛
22⅞	20	Marm pf	2.25	11.		11	21	20¾	20¾	—½
7¼	3⅝	Masters			4	3	6	6	6	+⅛
26¾	11½	MaterRe	.28	1.2	12	8	24	23⅞	24	
5⅛	2¾	MaulTec	.14	4.0		26	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
6⅝	3⅛	McCulO			28	1150	5	4⅞	5	—⅛
6¼	2⅜	McKeon			7	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
22⅝	14⅛	Means	1.08	7.1	7	8	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
13⅞	7⅝	Medalst	.50	5.4	5	9	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	—⅛
6½	1⅜	MedalnGp			8	27	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+¼
22⅞	9	Medfield			11	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
23⅞	13½	MediaG	.60	3.1	9	8	19½	19½	19½	+⅛
13½	5⅞	Mesabl	.24	2.4	6	26	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	—½
25⅞	12¼	MEMCo	.90	5.5	7	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
13⅛	7¼	MercSL	.50	4.9	4	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
9⅝	6⅝	MelPro	.10	1.3	9	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
36¼	17¼	Metpth	.32	1.0	18	14	32⅝	32¼	32¼	—⅜
4	1¼	Metrocar				1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
3⅝	1⅞	MichGen			9	17	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
9	5	MchSup				3	6½	6¼	6¼	
7⅛	3⅜	Micklbry	.1e	4.1	4	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
24⅝	9¼	MidlGls	.40	2.6	7	25	15¼	15	15¼	
4¾	1⅝	MissnIT			63	13	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
25⅛	13⅞	MitchlE	.12	.7	7	77	17¾	17⅛	17¾	+⅝
17½	8	MileCp	.40	2.8	6	9	14¼	14	14¼	+⅛
7⅝	5¾	MonMg	.44	7.0	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
17½	11	Moog	.40b	2.4	8	17	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+½
8	5¾	MtgGth	.63e	9.2	16	24	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
12⅞	5½	MottSM	.16b	1.6	5	10	9⅞	9⅞		—⅜
11¾	8¾	MovStr	.52	5.3	4	7	9⅝	9⅞	9¾	+⅛
5¼	1	Movielab			10	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	+¼
		— N—N—N —								
18	13	Napco	.20	1.3	8	1	15	15	15	—⅛
36	15⅝	NatCSS	.32	1.1	13	26	28½	27¾	28⅝	+½
8⅞	5¼	NatEdu	.12e	1.7	6	14	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
16½	6½	NtHltE			8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4	1⅞	NKinney				24	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
7	2⅝	NtParap				2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12¾	4⅞	NtPatent				189	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
7½	3	NlSplnn	.20	5.5	3	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12	7¼	NatwHo	.40	4.6	6	11	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+¼
9¼	3⅛	NelsLB	.66t	12.	5	7	5½	5⅜	5½	—⅛
2¾	1½	NestLM			6	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
29⅞	11¼	NHomo	.80a	3.6	7	6	22⅝	22½	22⅛	+⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
2⅛	1⅝	Nidrio	.05e	3.3	8	64	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
17¾	9	NMxAr	.07t	.5	10	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	—¼
11	5⅝	NProc	.50e	7.3	9	44	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—¼
32	16⅝	NYTim	.80	3.0	15	48	27	26⅞	26⅞	+⅛
12⅞	6⅛	NewbE	.50	6.7	13	1	7½	7½	7½	
35⅝	17⅝	Newcor	1	3.9	6	7	26½	25⅝	25⅝	—¾
32¾	15⅝	NiagFSv	.80	3.6	6	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
2½	1¼	NoelInd			12	1	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
11⅝	3⅛	Nolex				10	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
13	7½	Norin	.25b	2.8	5	17	9	8¾	9	+⅛
13⅞	10¾	Nort pf	1.50	13.		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
25	2⅝	Nortek	.04	.3		255	12½	11⅝	12½	+⅜
25⅝	11¼	NoARoy	.20	1.1	6	18	18	17⅝	18	+¼
12¼	7⅛	NoCoO			8	46	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅛
52½	43	NIPS pf	4.25	9.7		z110	43¾	43	43¾	—½
18¾	6⅝	NuclDta			15	18	15¾	15½	15⅝	—⅛
28⅝	18	Numac	.07t	.3	32	23	25	24½	24⅞	+⅜
		— O—O—O —								
4¾	2¾	OEA	.10e	3.2		11	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
17¼	9⅝	Oakwd	.12b	1.0	6	2	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
10¼	7¼	OhArt	.24	3.1	15	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
15	11	OhSealy	.72	5.3	9	2	13½	13½	13½	
8⅝	5⅝	Oilaind	.40e	5.8	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
20	13⅝	OnLine	.24	1.3	13	16	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
39	21	OOklep				z350	34	33½	33½	—1½
5¼	2⅞	Ormand				2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11	5⅝	OutdrSp	.20	2.2	14	11	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
5¼	1⅝	OxfordFt				11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
9¾	3⅝	OzarkA	.15e	2.7	4	70	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
		— P—Q —								
2	⅝	PF Ind				10	1	1	1	
18⅝	15	PGEpfA	1.50	9.7		3	15⅝	15½	15½	—¼
16¾	13¼	PGEpfB	1.37	9.6		4	14¼	14¼	14¼	+⅛
15⅝	11	PGEpfD	1.25	9.9		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—½
15½	12¾	PGEpfE	1.25	9.6		4	13	13	13	
29½	24⅞	PGEpfW	2.57	9.8		11	26⅜	26¼	26¼	
26⅞	21⅞	PGEpfV	2.32	9.9		36	23⅝	23½	23½	
29¾	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	9.7		14	26¼	25¾	26¼	+⅛
30¼	26	PGEpfS	2.62	9.9		15	26½	26½	26½	+½
24¼	20	PGEpfO	2	9.5		40	21	21	21	—⅜
23¾	18⅞	PGEpfM	1.96	9.8		1	20	20	20	
26¼	21⅜	PGEpfL	2.25	9.9		2	22¾	21⅞	22¾	+⅜
24½	20¼	PGEpfK	2.04	9.7		4	21⅞	21	21	+¼
27	22½	PGEpfJ	2.32	9.9		1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	—⅛
23½	11	PacScIe	.32	2.3	8	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
33¼	29	PatlCp			15	34	32⅝	31¼	31¼	—1
5¾	3⅛	ParaPk			13	2	4	3⅝	4	
6⅝	2⅜	ParkEl			14	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—¼
30⅝	18½	Parsons	1	5.0	6	17	20¼	20	20	—¼
9⅝	5⅝	Patogon			5	42	9⅛	9	9	
11	6	PatoC	2e	23.	3	39	8¾	8½	8⅝	+¼
1⅛	⅝	PennDix	wt			5	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
11¾	10½	PenEM			6	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	—¼
18¼	12⅛	PenTr	1	6.8	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
3⅞	2⅞	PECo	.60t	20.	4	92	3¼	3	3	—⅛
17	14	PenRE	1.45	8.8	7	2	16½	16½	16½	—¼
2½	⅜	Pentron			7	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
33⅞	23	PepBoys	1b	3.7	5	5	26⅞	26¾	26¾	—¼
25¾	10	PepCom	.48	2.7	8	14	18	17⅞	17¾	+⅜
15¼	8½	Perini	.40	3.8	10	2	10½	10½	10½	+¼
12¾	6⅛	PetroLe			6	29	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
11⅝	8⅛	PhilLD	.68r	7.2	4	2	9½	9½	9½	
5¼	2	Phoenix			18	3	2⅞	2⅞		+⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Piedmnt			42	60	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
6⅝	⅞	PioneerS				52	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+¼
7⅝	5½	PlIWVa	.56	9.3	7	1	6	6	6	+¼
27¾	20	PlIDM	1.40	5.9	4	2	23⅞	23¾	23¾	
34¾	23¾	Plttway	1.65	5.8	5	39	28¾	28½	28½	—¼
9¾	4⅞	Plantind				30	7¼	6¾	7	
11¾	4⅝	PlyGm	.40b	4.7	4	7	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
2¼	1	PlymR B				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
3⅜	⅞	Poloron				10	2	2	2	+⅛
16¾	8	Polychr	.20	1.6	7	10	13	12¾	12¾	—⅛
17⅞	10⅞	PrairieO			14	21	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+¼
13½	10½	PrattLmb	1	9.1	6	21	11⅜	11	11	—½
28	22½	PrenHa	1.36	5.4	10	215	25½	24¾	25¼	+½
3⅝	1⅞	PresRlA				10	3	3	3	—⅛
3⅛	1⅞	PresRtB				4	3	3	3	—⅛
15⅞	6¼	Presley	.62r	7.5	2	8	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
18	13⅝	Preston	.70	4.4	7	3	16	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
25⅞	3⅝	PrimMt			14	41	11¾	11½	11¾	+⅛
12	10⅛	PrpCT	1.20e	11.	9	8	10⅞	10½	10¾	
13⅛	9⅝	ProvGas	.88	9.0	3	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
5⅝	2½	PrdRE	.24	6.0		10	4	4	4	
10⅝	3¼	PrudBld	.24	4.3	7	73	5¾	5½	5⅝	+⅛
49½	44	PSCol pf	4.25	8.9		z100	47½	47	47½	+1½
26⅛	21⅝	PSPL pf	2.34	10.		5	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+⅜
8½	7⅝	PulteH			3	30	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
12¼	3½	PuntaG			6	22	5⅞	5⅝	5½	—½
13	6⅛	Purpac	.06e	.8	17	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	—⅛
10½	7	Quebcr	.20e	2.2	6	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	—⅜
		— R—R—R —								
12⅝	9¾	RBInd	.24	2.2	8	16	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	—⅛
4⅝	1¼	REDM			5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
2¾	1⅝	RET				8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
46¾	42½	RET pf	4.38	10.		2	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+⅛
15	7⅝	RHMed	.10e	.9	7	6	11	11	11	+⅛
3⅝	1¼	RPS			6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
4¼	1⅞	RSC	.10	3.8	13	18	2⅝	2½	2⅝	—¼
8¾	5¼	Rogan	.10e	1.4	11	8	7	6⅞	7	+¼
23½	12	RanchEx			4	16	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
17¼	10⅝	RangrO			42	44	14	13⅝	14	+¼
32½	18	Ransbrg	1.20	4.5	8	22	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+⅜
4¾	¾	RapAm	wt			78	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
3¾	2	RathP				2	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
32⅞	13½	Rayind	.40	2.1	17	17	19	18¾	19	
5⅞	2⅜	Reading			5	12	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—¼
17	14	REInv	1.20	7.4	13	x3	16¼	16¼	16¼	—¼
5⅜	2½	Redlaw	.25e	8.0	12	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
3⅞	2⅝	ReevesT			24	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8¾	4	RefgTr	.25e	4.8	4	14	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—¼
19¼	14½	RemAr	1a	6.8	5	52	15	d14⅝	14¾	—¼
10½	5½	RepGyp	.40	4.5	4	20	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
7-32	1-128	RepMtg	wt			5	1	1-128	1-128	1-128
43	25	RepNY	1.52	4.2	5	5	36½	36¼	36⅜	—⅛
25	22	RNY pf	2.12	9.5		4	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	
26⅛	15⅝	ReshCot	.24	1.4	8	26	17⅛	16¾	17	+¼

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
69½	20½	Resrt A			11	2023	33	31	33	+1⅜
108	27	Resrt B			16	z2900	49⅝	46½	48⅞	+2¾
7⅛	1¾	RestAssc			14	26	3¼	3	3¼	+¼
13¼	3⅞	RexNore			23	25	9⅝	8⅞	9½	
8¼	3¾	RibletP	.12	2.3	3	26	5¼	5⅛	5¼	—⅛
10⅜	5⅞	Richton	.44	6.2	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
50⅞	25⅞	RileyCo			6	54	33⅝	31½	32¾	+1⅜
16¾	8⅝	Robntch			11	74	13⅝	13	13½	+½
8¼	4½	Roblin	.12	2.3	5	12	5½	5¼	5¼	
13⅝	10	Rockway	1	9.0	6	14	11⅜	11	11⅛	
33⅝	23⅝	Rogers	.20	.6	14	19	32	30½	32	+1⅜
5	1⅜	RoncoT			3	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
8	3½	Rossmr			3	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
6⅛	1½	RoyPalm			14	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
2⅜	1¼	Rusco			3	4	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
6	2½	RBW Cp			13	9	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
19	10⅞	Russell	.48	3.5	7	89	14⅛	13¾	13¾	
31¼	23⅞	RustCft	.40	1.3	15	14	31¼	31	31¼	+¼
		— S—S—S —								
5⅝	4¼	SFM	.20	4.7	5	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.6	6	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
17	13⅝	SGSe pf	1.70	12.		12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
9⅝	4⅝	SSP	.36	6.0	5	3	6	6	6	+⅛
16½	9⅛	Salem	.32e	2.7	6	48	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+¼
3⅛	1⅞	SCarlo	.10e	5.0		5	2	2	2	
13	9⅛	SDgo pf	1	9.8		2	10¼	10¼	10¼	—⅛
87	71¼	SDgo pf	7.80	11.		z1100	74⅞	74	74	+½
29½	25	SDgo pf	2.68	11.		1	25½	25½	25½	+¼
1	7-16	SFRE	wt			5	¾	¾	¾	+⅛
10⅛	5	Sandgate	.30	2.7	7	120	u11	9⅝	11	+1⅜
10⅝	6½	SoundrL	.30	3.3	7	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	
9¼	5⅛	SchelbE	.56	9.3	15	7	6⅛	6	6	—¼
4⅞	2⅛	Schiller			9	9	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
7⅝	3½	Schrodr	.16	4.4	5	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
5⅝	1⅞	SciMgt	.10	3.3	8	9	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
36⅝	18⅝	SciAtla	.20	.6	15	11	33½	33¼	33⅜	—⅛
9¾	3	Sealctro			7	12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
3⅝	¾	Seaport			17	10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
5	2⅝	Searsind				17	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+⅜
14¼	7	SeasnAll	.20	1.4	21	8	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+⅛
4¾	2½	SecMtg				84	3⅝	3½	3½	
⅛	1-128	SecMtg	wt			34	3-128	3-128	3-128	
11⅛	6⅛	Selas	.36	5.1	5	1	7	7	7	—⅛
8	5⅝	Semtch	.20	3.3	14	3	6	6	6	
13⅝	8⅝	SetonCo	.50	5.2	4	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
8⅛	3⅞	ShaerS	.40e	7.4	7	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
21⅜	11⅝	Sharon	1	5.3	4	1	19	19	19	—⅛
8¼	5⅝	Shawin	.50b	8.3	7	8	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
8¼	2⅝	ShelfrR			5	23	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
41	20⅛	ShenanO				1064	40¼	40	40¼	+¼
6	3⅛	Shopwell			12	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
42½	19	Showbt	1	4.1	7	6	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅜
27⅝	11⅞	Sierrcin	.30	1.5	13	52	20½	18⅞	20⅛	+⅜
13½	7⅛	Slfco	.50b	3.8	7	17	13¼	13	13¼	+½
14⅛	8¼	Sigma	.32	2.7	6	25	12	11⅞	12	+¼
11	4⅛	Slkes A	.20e	2.5	5	22	8½	8	8	—⅜
15¼	10¼	Silolnc	.30	2.8	3	6	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—½
16⅞	5¼	Silvrcst	.40e	6.4	4	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13⅞	10½	Simkins	.80	7.0	5	4	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅜
5⅝	1⅜	Solitron			28	94	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
25	9⅞	SonderB	.40	1.6	8	3	24¼	24⅛	24¼	
14¼	6⅝	Soundsn	.40	4.9	4	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—¼
10¾	8½	SoelCap	.80a	8.0	14	5	10	10	10	
14¾	11⅞	SCEd pf	1.19	9.7		19	13	12¼	12¼	+⅜
27¼	24⅝	SCEd pf	2.24	8.3		z200	27	27	27	
18	13	SCEd pf	1.45	9.4		1	15½	15½	15½	+2½
19⅜	16	SCEd pf	1.30	6.9		2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
27¼	20⅝	SCEd pf	2.30	9.5		48	25	24¼	24¼	+⅛
26½	22¼	SCEd pf	2.21	9.5		4	23⅜	23	23⅜	+⅜
11	6⅝	SwFlaBk	.40	5.0	6	39	8	8	8	
15	6¼	SwtGFin	.40a	1.3	8	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	+¼
16½	12½	Spartek	.30e	2.0	11	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
13½	6⅛	Spector	.20e	2.6	3	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
6¾	3⅝	Spectro			5	7	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—½
7⅝	1⅞	SpedOP	.14r	2.7	17	12	5⅛	5	5⅛	
6⅝	3	Spencer	.16	3.5	5	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29¼	17⅞	StCoasa	1.60	7.0	5	6	23	22⅞	22⅞	
12⅝	6	StdMetl			10	33	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	—⅜
26	19¾	SlProd	1.40	5.9	7	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	
31⅛	20½	StdShr	.60t	2.5	8	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
13⅝	4⅞	Stange	.18	2.6	8	83	7	6½	7	+⅜
7⅝	3¾	Stanwd			4	14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
13⅝	9	StarSup	.80	7.0	4	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
2⅝	1¼	Stardust				2	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
11½	7½	StarrtHo	.30	3.5	4	9	8½	8	8½	+⅜
7¼	4	Steelmt	.24b	4.4		2	5½	5½	5½	
26⅞	16	StepnCh	.80	4.5	7	32	17¾	17	17¾	+⅞
1⅛	⅜	SterlBcp	wt			10	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
2⅛	⅞	SterlEl				3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	2⅛	SterlExt	.10	3.5	7	15	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
10	6⅛	StrutW	.30b	3.3	12	15	9	8⅞	9	
2¼	⅞	Summit			7	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
5	3⅜	SunCityl	.25	5.7		8	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—¼
17½	7	Sunair	.50r	2.9	13	15	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
22⅞	12½	Sundnc	.16	.9	19	123	18½	18¼	18⅜	
8⅛	5⅝	SunshJr	.32	5.1	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
19⅞	13	SupFdS	.40	2.5	8	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
19⅝	8⅛	Supind	.25	1.5	8	409	17⅞	16	16½	—1
28⅝	20½	Supron	.30	1.1	17	118	27¾	27¼	27¼	—⅜
11¾	4⅞	Susqueh			4	75	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
1⅝	11-16	SutrMtg	wt			5	1	15-16	1	
7⅝	3½	Synloy	.30b	7.5	31	3	4	4	4	
37¼	18⅝	Synlex	.90	2.5	11	982	36½	35⅝	36½	+¾
33½	18½	SyscoCp	.56	2.0	8	3	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+⅜
23¾	10⅝	SystEng			14	66	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6⅛	TEC	.40	5.4	8	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
5⅝	1½	TFI			9	10	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
16⅞	8⅞	TabPd	.20	1.4	8	12	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅜
5⅞	4⅝	Talleyln	wt			6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
14¼	7⅝	TandB	1e	9.4	6	4	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
14⅝	7¼	Tannet	.20b	2.4	4	7	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
16⅞	11⅛	Tasty	1.20b	9.0	9	11	13⅝	12½	13⅜	+⅞
3¼	¾	TechSym			10	18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
9⅝	3	TechOp			8	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
4¾	2¼	TechTp	.07r	1.8	7	114	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
35	14½	TelonR			66	5	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	—⅜

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14⅝	7⅜	TeleCm	.52	5.4	6	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
27½	15⅛	Telflex	.30	1.7	11	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	—¼
21⅞	9⅝	Telsci	.60	3.5	14	27	17¼	17	17¼	+½
6	1½	Tenno				28	2⅛	2⅞	2⅛	+⅛
4½	⅞	Tenneco	wt			1371	1⅛	⅞	1	—⅛
9	3	Tenney	.41t	7.5	9	14	5⅝	5½	5½	—¼
30½	15	Teradyn			9	32	19	18¾	18⅝	+⅛
10⅝	4⅝	TerraC	.40	6.8	45	19	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
16	7¼	TetraT			20	61	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+½
16⅝	7⅜	TexlAlr	.16	1.4	7	153	12	11⅝	11⅝	
1⅜	½	ThorCp				7	⅞	⅞		
19⅝	12	Thriftm	.80	5.2	4	11	15½	15¼	15½	—¼
14¼	5⅝	ToppsG	.28	3.3	5	x18	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
16½	8⅝	TotlPet	.20	1.2	18	252	u16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅜
8⅞	3	TotPet	wt			166	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
6⅞	2	TownCtry			12	44	3⅛	3	3⅛	
9⅞	8	TransOil	.05e	.6	8	20	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Tredwy	.20	3.9	13	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
17¾	7⅛	TrioCp	.15	.9	11	173	16¾	16⅛	16¾	+½
11⅝	2⅜	TuboM				190	11⅛	11¼	11¼	—¼
35¾	23¾	TurnrC	1.80	6.5	8	1	27½	27½	27½	+⅜
6½	3⅝	TwinFr	.15	3.9	6	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+¼
		— U—U—U —								
10¾	7⅛	U&I			38	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4½	2⅞	UIP	.24	6.4	7	32	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+⅛
3¾	1⅝	UNA	.10a	3.5	4	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
7⅞	4⅝	URS	.34	5.1	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Unimax			8	15	7¼	7	7	—⅛
7¼	5½	Unimax pf				27	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
10⅝	8⅝	UnGasA	.74	8.7	7	5	8½	8½	8½	
3⅛	1⅜	UnFoods			5	13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅝	2	UNatCp				14	3	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
⅝	1-128	UNatCp	wt			31	3-16	⅛	3-16	+1-16
8½	5½	UNICp pf				26	7½	7⅜	7½	
6	5	UReplnv	.32e	6.1	15	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+¼
17¾	9⅝	USFilt	.32	2.8	7	145	11½	10¾	11⅜	+⅜
11	7¼	UnRltT	.81e	9.7	10	22	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
¼	1-16	UnRltT	wt			50	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1-16
4⅛	2¼	USRdium				15	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
5¼	3¼	UnivCig	.05	1.2	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
16½	10⅝	UnivRs	.32	2.6	8	16	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
16¼	9	UnivRu	.72	7.5	4	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
		— V—V—V —								
14⅝	7	Valle's	.81t	8.5	8	8	9½	9½	9½	—¼
16¾	10⅛	Valmac	.80	5.2	12	9	15½	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
9¼	5⅝	Valspar	.36	5.8	6	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
2¾	2	ValueL	.01e	.4		70	2½	2⅜	2½	
4⅝	1⅝	Verit			5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
37⅝	16⅞	VermlA	.32b	1.7	7	10	19	18⅞	19	+⅛
10¼	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.6	7	65	6¼	6	6⅛	+⅛
8½	1	Vertiple			8	8	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
3	1½	Vesely			88	138	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+⅜
7¾	1⅝	VintageE			4	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
12¾	4⅞	Vishay			11	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
7	2⅞	VisualG	.12	2.3	8	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—¼
18¼	10	Voplex	.52	4.4	5	6	11⅞	11½	11⅞	—⅛
5⅛	2⅜	VulcCp	.10e	2.4	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅜	WTC	.10	2.8	20	41	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
10¼	6⅛	Wackhl	.40b	5.2	6	5	7⅝	7½	7⅝	—⅛
3½	1¾	WadelEq				6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18½	10⅛	Walnaco			12	236	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+½
11⅜	5⅝	WallcS	.28	3.4	9	12	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
33¾	12	Wang	.06	.2	20	75	30⅞	30⅛	30⅝	—⅛
33¼	9⅝	Wang B	.16	.5	20	288	30	29	30	+⅛
17¾	6½	Wards Co			4	10	12¾	12½	12½	—⅜
23¾	3⅞	WarnC pf	.05	.3		16	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
26⅝	23½	WshPost	n.36	1.4	9	129	u26¾	26	26¼	—¼
25½	20⅛	WRIT	1.88	8.6	13	10	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+½
7½	4⅝	Watsco	.30	5.7	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	—⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Wellco	.25	5.0	15	10	5	5	5	+⅛
8⅝	6⅛	WescoFn	.34	4.9	6	6	7	7	7	+⅛
8⅝	4½	WstChP				11	5⅜	5	5	—⅜
35⅝	19⅛	Wstburn	1a	3.1	6	42	32¾	31⅞	32¾	+⅞
19½	9½	WstFin	.40	2.5	3	10	16⅝	15⅞	16	—¼
8⅞	3⅞	Whippny	.20	4.7		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	—⅛
8⅝	4¼	WhitCbl	.40	7.8	6	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	
7⅞	3¼	Whitehall			7	32	5½	5¼	5½	+⅛
7-32	1-64	Whittakr	wt			13	1-32	1-64	1-64	
8½	2	Wichita			9	46	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	—⅛
4	2½	WilsnB	.30	10.		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅜	6¾	Winkim	.40	4.8	7	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+¼
10⅝	3¾	Woodind			73	12	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
13¼	13	Wdstrm	.60	4.4	5	8	u13½	13⅜	13½	+¼
9⅛	4⅞	WkWear	.36	6.3	5	9	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
15⅞	8⅝	Wrathr	.10e	.7	39	25	14	13⅝	14	+⅜
1 7-16	¾	WrightH				11	15-16	15-16	15-16	
26½	13⅜	Wynnin	.48	2.2	7	41	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+⅛
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.6	7	10	11⅜	11½	11½	—¼
		— X—Y—Z —								
12⅜	2	Xonics				22	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+¼
17	11½	ZeroCp	.44	3.1	8	8	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—½
17½	8½	Zimmer	.24	2.4	4	7	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	—¼

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low, u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, on accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section) Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
PROGRAM MANAGER	Excellent	NavCom Division of Gould	Tehran, Iran	U.S. citizen; Engineering Deg., min. 15 yrs. exp. military programs with min. 2 yrs. of field exp. in Iran.	L.W. Wright, Gould, 4323 Arden Drive, El Monte, CA 91731, U.S.A.	I.H.T. 4-1-79
SALES EXECUTIVE	Good + Commission on sales.	European sales int'l shoe importers.	London or major Eur. city	Fluent in German and English.	Box N° 32344, IHT, 103 Kingsway, London WC2.	I.H.T. 4-1-79
RECRUITING MANAGER	Excellent	Dowell Schlumberger (int'l oil-field services co.).	South America	3/5 yrs. exp. personnel function in oil, const. or related ind.; Eng. + Span., Port. or Fr.	Recruiting Coordinator, Dowell Schlumberger, 8 rue Bellini, 75782 Paris Cedex 16.	I.H.T. 4-1-79
ASSISTANT MANAGING DIRECTOR	Well remunerated	Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Co., Kuwait.	Kuwait	Wide exp. of tanker mngt.; Univ. educ.; int'l exp.; 35-50.	Ref.: L-1036, Mr. Ola H.B. Hellan, Asbjørn Habberstad A/S, P.O. Box 18, Linderud, Oslo 5, Norway. Tel.: (47-2)-159190.	Financial Times 4-1-79
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	c. £20,000	Air Travel Industry	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	30-40; major acctg. qual. or bus. sch. grad. or equiv. in Fin./Acctg.; min. 5 yrs. relevant exp.; Eng. + Arabic	Box A. 6584, Financial Times, 10 Cannon St., London EC4P 4 BY.	Financial Times 4-1-79
FINANCIAL DIRECTOR	c. £20,000 + car & bonus	European Headquarters of North American Group.	Greater London Area	Late 30's early 40's; had exposure to both U.S. & Eur. acctg. practice; knowl. of product leasing.	Ref. 2337, Nigel V. Smith, Douglas Llambias As. Ltd., 410 Strand, London WC2R 0NS. Tel.: 01-836 95 01.	Financial Times 4-1-79
CHIEF FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE	c. NZ$25,000	Union Int'l Company Ltd.	Wellington, New Zealand.	Around 40; accountancy qual.; proven ability to neg. with Gov. Depts., Revenue Auth. & Fin. Houses.	Staff Manager, (ADC .76), The Union Int'l Co. Ltd., 14 West Smithfield, London EC1A 9JN.	Financial Times 4-1-79
INVESTMENTS MANAGERS		Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (Bond & Equity Dept.)	Abu Dhabi	Several yrs. exp. of managing portfolio of Equities & Fixed interest investments.	Ref. 957/IHT, W.L. Tait, Touche Ross & Co., 4 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 5VI.	I.H.T. 6-1-79
BUDGET CONTROLLER	to £15,500 tax free + benefits.	The Ministry of Defense of the Sultanate of Oman.	Oman	Substantial management accounting exp.	Ref. DT 768, E.H. Simpson, C & L, Shelley House, Noble St., London EC2V 7DQ.	Daily Telegraph 4-1-79
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	Attractive.	World renowed consumer product industry (European headquarters).	Germany	Financial specialist as controller, experience, 35, fluent English, German.	Herrn Breckner, PMM, Bleidenstrasse 6-10, 6090 Frankfurt/Main 1. Tel.: 0611/29 1051.	Frankfurter All.Zeit. 6-1-79
CEMENT TRADER	Excellent	Stinnes	Extensive travel.	Profound knowl. of int'l cement markets & its trading aspects; Eng., Ger., Span. + Port. & Arabic.	Claus M. Niederer, Stinnes Int'l AG, P.O. Box 2054, CH-6300 Zug 2, Switz. Tel.: (042) 31 89 31, Tx. 65271 stint ch.	I.H.T. 9-1-79

NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY
VACANCIES

The National Electric Power Authority, responsible for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity throughout the Federal Republic of Nigeria, seeks to employ persons with relevant experience into the following posts now vacant in its Training Department.

1. **Chief Instructor (P. C. & M)**
2. **Principal Instructor I** (Line Maintenance/Cable Jointing & Forestry).
3. **Principal Instructors II**
   (a) Mechanical Maintenance
   (b) Electrical Maintenance
   (c) Thermal Operation
   (d) Instrumentation
   (e) Trade Testing
   (f) Electrical Operations
   (g) P. C. & M.
   (h) Lines Maintenance
4. **Senior Training Engineer**
5. **Senior Training Officer**
6. **Senior Professional and Management Development Officer**
7. **Senior Instructors**
   (a) Draughting
   (b) Electrical Maintenance
   (c) Thermal Operation
   (d) Mechanical Maintenance
   (e) P. C. & M.
   (f) Forestry
   (g) Lines
8. **Instructors I**
   (a) Electrical Maintenance
   (b) Mechanical Maintenance
   (c) Thermal Operation
   (d) Instrumentation
   (e) Lines
   (f) Cable Jointing

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE:

Applicant for the post of Chief Instructor should hold a University degree in electrical engineering plus a minimum of eight years postgraduate relevant experience, or a Higher Diploma in electrical engineering followed by at least ten years post qualification relevant experience. Practical experience in a major power utility or major manufacturer of protection, control and metering equipment will be an advantage.

Aspirant for the post of Principal Instructor I (Line Maintenance/Cable Jointing and Forestry) should hold the Higher Diploma in electrical engineering plus at least eight years post diploma relevant experience or the Ordinary Diploma in electrical engineering together with a minimum of twelve years post qualification relevant experience. Practical experience in a major power utility or in a company involved in line construction and related fields will be an advantage. For this purpose, the City and Guild Full Technological Certificate in electrical installation work is acceptable in lieu of the Ordinary Diploma. West African School Certificate holders with extensive and related experience will be considered.

Applicants for the posts of Principal Instructors II and Senior Instructors are required to possess qualifications similar to those for Principal Instructor I. The post qualification relevant experience called for is however short of two years in the case of Senior Instructors.

The Senior Training Engineer will be a University graduate in engineering with at least five years postgraduate experience in staff training. Also, the Senior Training Officer as well as the Senior Professional and Management Development Officer should hold a University Degree in any of the social sciences. They should in addition have acquired at least five years experience in staff training.

Finally, Instructors need possess only the Ordinary Diploma or its equivalent plus five years related experience.

For all grades of Instructors, previous teaching experience is an added advantage.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Appointment is pensionable in every case, but the successful candidates will be on probation for two years. Other conditions are the same as prescribed for senior employees of equivalent grades in the Authority. For non-Nigerians, however, appointment will be on contract basis.

REMUNERATION

Appropriate salary points in the Grade Levels shown below will be offered to the right candidates depending on their qualifications and experience.

(a) Chief Instructor - Grade Level 12 i.e. ₦7104 X 216 - ₦7752;
(b) Principal Instructor I - Grade Level 11 i.e. ₦6444 X 180 - ₦6984;
(c) Principal Instructors II,
Senior Training Engineer,
Senior Training Officer,
AND
Senior Professional and Management Development Officer
Grade Level 10 i.e. ₦5460 X 162 - ₦6432;
(d) Senior Instructors - Grade Level 09 i.e. ₦4368 X 162 - ₦5340;
(e) Instructors I Grade Level 08 i.e. ₦3264 X 150 - ₦4164.

The posts attract several fringe benefits including car loan, rent subsidy, car allowance, generous leave grant and free medical facilities for self and family.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

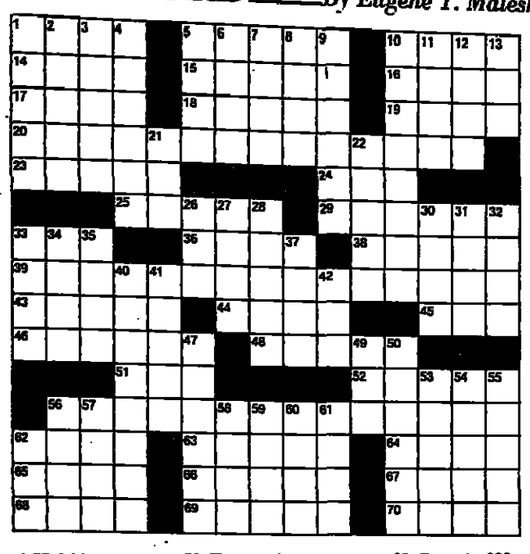
● Applicants in Nigeria can obtain application forms from the Director of Personnel or any of the Authority's Directors of Operations/Directors of Distribution/District Managers/Undertaking Managers within the country. ● Applicants in the United Kingdom and Europe can obtain application forms from the Authority's Resident Engineer, National Electric Power Authority, Westminster Bridge Road, London S.E.1. ● While those in North America can obtain application forms from the offices of the Nigerian Embassy and High Commission in Washington and Ottawa respectively.

All completed application forms together with photostat copies of certificates must be forwarded to the Director of Personnel, Electricity Headquarters, 24/25 Marina, P.M.B. 12030, Lagos, Nigeria not later than Friday, January 19th, 1979.

DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Beyond the horizon
5 Claymore's relative
10 State
14 Part of a greenhouse
15 Raise one's spirits
16 Main part of a church
17 Piccadilly Circus statue
18 Famed hostess
19 Gin
20 Ngaio Marsh's detective
23 Tend
24 Matelot's milieu
25 Former defense pact
29 Ponca City resident
33 Harper Valley group
36 Sontag or orale
38 Gallic "Eureka!"
39 Sayers's detective
43 —— Hebrides
44 "One Fine Day" is one
45 Berlin's "—— a Rag Picker"
46 Compendium
48 Hue was once its capital
51 Aussie mammal
52 Topper for Elizabeth II
56 Doyle's detective
62 Word with bubble or box
63 Sound of the bagpipes
64 This makes soreheads sore
65 Opposed
66 Milk snake
67 Lake that sounds mysterious
68 Hunt event
69 Items to count
70 Setting for a Valentino scene

DOWN

1 Copycats
2 Denmark's —— Islands
3 Battery part
4 Arranges anew
5 Prefix with precious or conscious
6 Templeton or Guinness
7 Sun
8 Kett of comics
9 Kingdoms
10 Foyer
11 Change
12 Novelist Hunter
13 Ribbed material
21 Teammate of Peewee Reese
22 Pope in 928
26 Thrill for Trevino
27 Familiar farewell
28 Teatro San Carlo offering
30 Yugoslav city
31 Well-known followers of Robert
32 Gamma and violet
33 Small splash
34 Go on the road
35 Comedian Johnson
37 Where banshees wail
40 Seedy
41 Monastery inhabitant
42 Languid
47 Moslem ruler
49 From —— Z
50 Painter of "The Gleaners"
53 Subject of a Dean Martin hit song
54 Epoxy, e.g.
55 Resonance, to an announcer
56 Unit of loudness
57 Odium
58 Religious list
59 Fish
60 Word with hole or jerk
61 Linen marking
62 Rayburn

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	13	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	3	37	Showers	MIAMI	16	61	Cloudy
ANKARA	—3	27	Snow	MILAN	—1	30	Snow
ATHENS	14	57	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—21	—6	Fair
BEIRUT	17	63	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—2	28	Cloudy
BELGRADE	5	41	Overcast	MUNICH	1	34	Overcast
BERLIN	1	34	Mist	NEW YORK	—5	23	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	1	34	Snow	NICE	11	52	Fair
BUCHAREST	6	43	Mist	OSLO	—2	28	Snow
BUDAPEST	1	34	Rain	PARIS	3	37	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Cloudy	PRAGUE	0	32	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	—1	30	Snow	ROME	13	55	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Overcast	SOFIA	3	37	Overcast
DUBLIN	1	34	Fair	STOCKHOLM	—4	25	Overcast
EDINBURGH	—1	30	Cloudy	TEHRAN	.	.	N.A.
FLORENCE	11	52	Rain	TEL AVIV	17	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	1	34	Cloudy	TOKYO	7	45	Overcast
GENEVA	1	34	Snow	TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—3	27	Cloudy	VIENNA	—1	30	Snow
ISTANBUL	9	48	Rain	WARSAW	1	34	Mist
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Overcast	WASHINGTON	—5	23	Cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Cloudy	ZURICH	0	32	Snow
LONDON	4	39	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 11, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

—(d) Baerbond	SF 742.90
—(d) Conbar	SF 686.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 557.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 727.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.82
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.84
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 8.47

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.23
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 0.96
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£9.93

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 18.10
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.69
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.10

CREDIT SUISSE:

—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 296.75
—(d) Conasec	SF 383.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 61.50
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 56.25
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 69.00
—(d) Ussec	SF 598.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 112.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

—(d) Concentra	DM 22.10
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 71.00

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 24.77
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$61.25
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 21.80
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 54.69
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.54

FIDELITY POB 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:

—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.68
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 9.29
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 10.00

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 54.03
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 10.19
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 12.35
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 6.96

JARDINE FLEMING:

—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$86.44
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 16.66

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438, GENEVA 11

—†(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 331.00
—†(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 200.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	99.58

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

—(r) Parton Sw. R Esf	SF 1,315.00
—(r) Securswiss	SF 921 *

SWISS BANK CORP:

—(d) America-Valor	SF 316.25
—(d) Intervalor	SF 49.00
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 418.25
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 226.25
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 66.50
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 72.07

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 20.50
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 62.50
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 66.25
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 121.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF 98.75
—(d) Globinvest	SF 54.25
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 76.00
—(d) Rometa-Invest	SF 239.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh.	SF 118.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 205.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

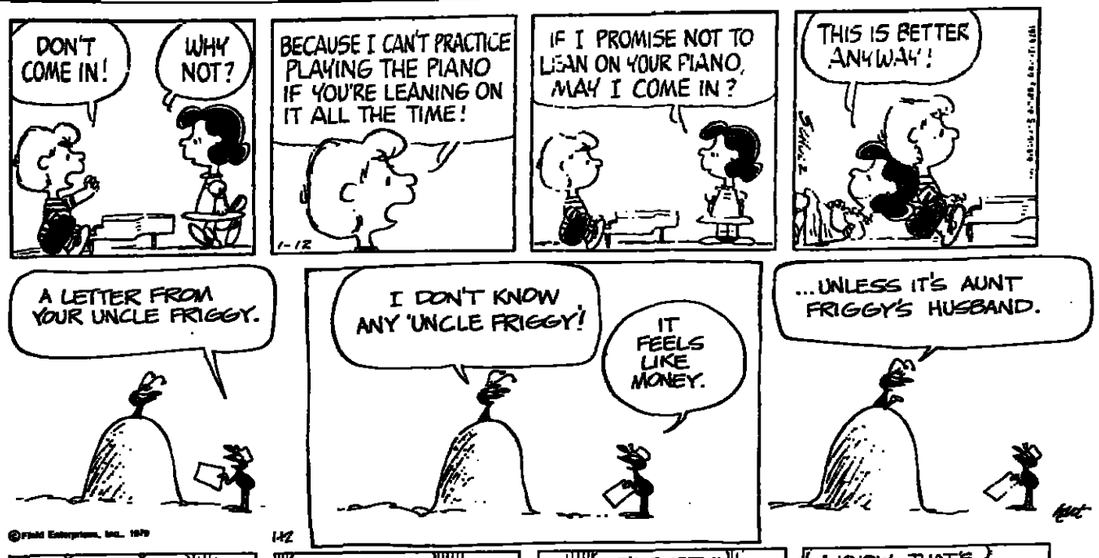
—(d) Atlanticfonds	DM 11.35
—(d) Eurocafonds	DM 25.55
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.95
—(d) Unirenta	DM 38.50
—(d) Unisoecial I	DM 60.90

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.16
(w) Trusticor Int. Fd (AEIFI	$ 7.22
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 124.80
(w) CAMIT	$ 10.16
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 10.75
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,369.00
(d) Caribbo Open-End Fund	$ 178.02
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 3.14
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 901.74
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$ 8.06
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$15.25
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$ 9.58
(w) D.G.C.	$ 47.40
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.30
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 14.10
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$17.59
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,125.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 3,993.85
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 191.17
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF 1,530.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 56.23
(d) Fonditalia	$ 11.86
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.75
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.32
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.60
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 255.21
(l) H.O.I.T. Hobel	$ 29.40
(d) Icofund	$ 10.89
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 106.94
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 109.49
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.21
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 148.73
(w) Interselex Pac. Fund	FB 6,913.00
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 22.70
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.53
(d) Investo Dws	DM 37.80
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 53.77
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.43
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.39
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 67.15
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 44.49
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,498.00
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.19
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 38.71
( ) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 42.68
(w) Luxfund	$ 26.18
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.83
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 8.67
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.87
(w) Nissan Fund	$ 20.69
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.15
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.48
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 65.79
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 30.07
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,889.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 819.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.55
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.40
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 74.75
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 15.27
( ) Share Realty N.V.	$ 15.51
( ) Share International N.V.	$ 4.48
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 95.80
(w) Soros Fund	$ 585.97
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.32
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 47.08
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 64.62
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 37.55
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 0.97
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 2.75
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$ 108.70
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$ 10.98
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.50
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 440.00
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 11.61
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 66.85
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 5,222.56

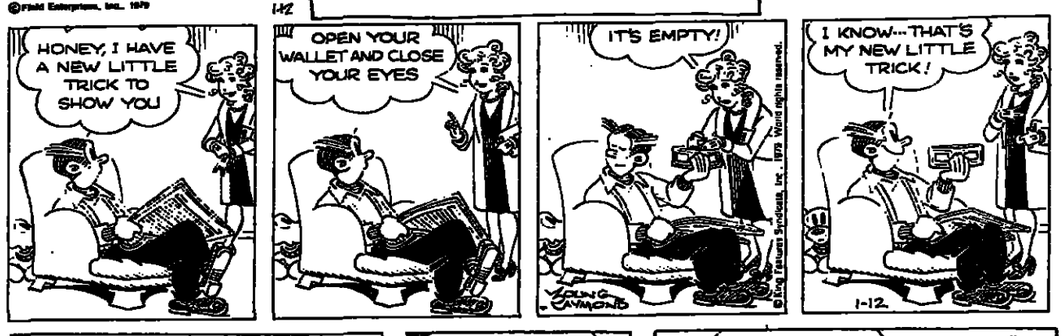
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices, a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; "" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; ▪ — ▪ - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon.

PEANUTS

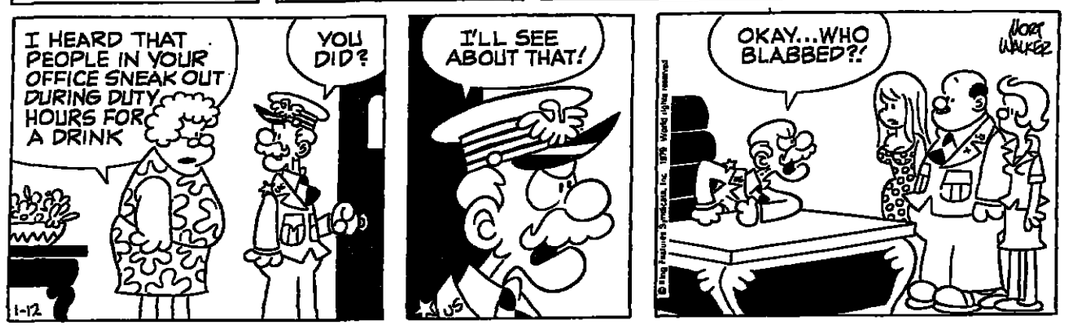


B.C.

BLONDIE



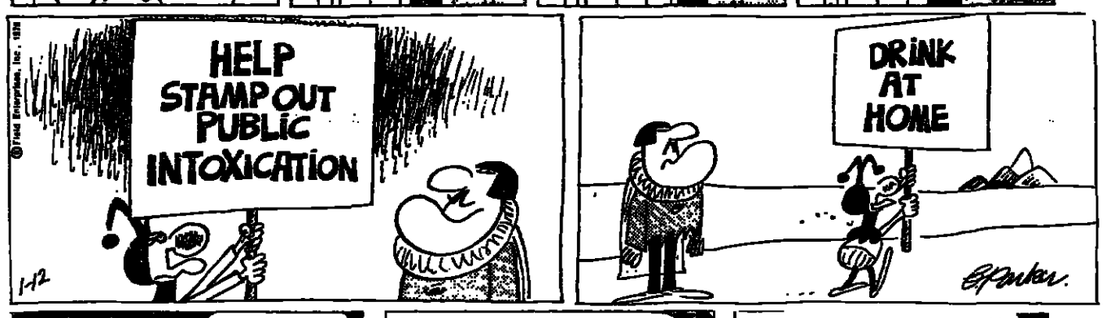
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TOYUG

BUJOM

DYOMLE

AURBUE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOGUL FRAME PICNIC DEFINE

Answer: A rather one-sided view, no doubt— A PROFILE

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

SECRETS AND SURPRISES

By Ann Beattie. Random House. 307 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

TIRED of the old descriptions of the world, Ann Beattie has evolved new ones. In place of people trapped by necessity, she writes about those who are burdened by freedom. She is interested in what people do when they drop out of convention.

In the stories of "Secrets and Surprises," the characters' lives have only the continuity of discontinuity. They wait for something to happen, for a mood to harden into a motive, an impulse to become a habit. Improvising their lives, they are rather like patients free associating on an analyst's couch.

Parallels from other art forms come to mind. In modern jazz, for example, soloists sometimes do variations on a melody that is never stated in its original terms. In painting, Kurt Schwitters made collages out of debris, out of pieces of paper, wood and metal that he picked up in the street.

The Surrealists had a simpler version of Schwitters' approach: They would take up something — almost anything would do — and hang it up on a wall, calling it "found object interpreted." The interpretation lay in the act of hanging it up, of making the decision to consider it in an esthetic light.

Resemblance to Found Objects

Miss Beattie's characters resemble found objects in the sense that they have no known pasts, she simply picks them up wherever she runs across them. Like found objects, they seem to be easily detachable. They can be moved, without much dislocation, from one place or relationship to another. They lend themselves to, rather than suggest, interpretation.

Because their movements are often mysterious — having no identifiable causes — a guessing game grows up around them. Why does Penelope wish to go to Colorado? What does Robert see in her? Why does Carlos keep his extra passport photograph in a jar that once was filled with Vaseline? What are we to make of the fact that he dreams of lactobacilli? Why does Francie allow her home to be destroyed and her painting to be interrupted by friends she has no real wish for?

There are readers who enjoy this guessing game, who feel it as a welcome change from structured stories that they correctly regard as an imposition of the author's values.

Some of us are solicitous toward every kind of "disadvantaged" group except those psychologically adrift and complacent in their disfranchisement: It may be that Miss Beattie is the champion of those who have not realized that they need or deserve champions.

The stories in "Secrets and Surprises" are rather like an unplanned tour, the sort of trip that is determined from moment to moment or place to place on the strength of sheer whim or impulse.

The chief virtue of unplanned tours lies in the surprises they afford and in the feeling of independence they permit. The unplanned tour may also be seen as an apt metaphor for progress in our time and it can therefore lay claim to a kind of authenticity or verisimilitude.

Some of Miss Beattie's stories are more coherent than others. In "A Vintage Thunderbird," Nick loves Karen, who seems to have organized her life in a way that bypasses love. She has a Thunderbird instead of a lover. When she sells the car because someone has persuaded her that it is unreliable, she discovers that she is vulnerable, that, in effect, she has sold her bravado, a quality around which her personality revolved. Her new vulnerability induces her to believe that she loves Nick and he now proposes that they try to recover the Thunderbird as if it was to be the vehicle of their future life together, just as a house or children serve to sustain other couples.

Most of Miss Beattie's stories end without a feeling of closure and this could open up a discussion of whether it is unreasonable to expect closure nowadays, or whether such stories are falling into the ishitative fallacy.

Provocative discomfort would seem to be the only appropriate response to certain kinds of electronic tape music, and conceptual speculation seems more fitting than conventional aesthetic appreciation in the presence of certain forms of modern painting. Perhaps fiction is being discriminated against when we looked to it to satisfy orderly expectations.

The difficulty in taking an interest in uncommitted lives arises from the fact that they do not build. They don't accumulate dimensions. It is only by a hoarding of emotions, a kind of moral or emotional capitalism, that people are able to invest themselves. It is sustained effort that makes tragedy possible, and even comedy depends on it in an indirect way.

The drama of consciousness may be inadequately represented in "Secrets and Surprises." Consciousness is, after all, our best shot at being interesting.

In the case of two people like Sharon and Jack in "Distant Music," whose most vivid emotional link is a dog that bites, we may find ourselves at a loss as to how to respond to them. If we tried to approach them through the dog, we may wonder about the implications of this detour.

Miss Beattie's work is characteristically American. It calls to mind our obsession with the present and resistance to the past and future. At the very least, the stories in "Secrets and Surprises" might be said to have a pathos that arises out of all the things they refuse to engage.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	A	R	S		C	A	P	E	R		A	S	S	T
A	M	O	K		O	M	A	H	A		D	A	T	E
L	O	T	I		F	E	A	S	T		A	B	A	S
T	R	A	N	S	F	E	R				G	R	I	T
				D	E	E	R		C	A	V	I	A	R	Y
E	S	S	E	N	E		C	U	R	I	O			
B	L	U	E	T		A	U	R	I	C		S	M	A
R	U	M	P	E	L	S	T	I	L	T	S	K	I	N
O	R	O		N	O	S	E	E		R	O	U	N	D
			I	C	I	E	R		S	O	L	A	N	S
T	R	I	D	E	N	T		D	A	L	E			
R	I	S	E			S	A	G	A	M	O	R	E	
E	L	S	A		C	L	O	N	E		N	I	A	T
E	L	U	L		B	E	L	T	S		L	I	N	T
S	E	E	S		S	W	E	E	T		Y	O	G	A

Yale Bestows Honor On a Reclusive Poet

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 1 (UPI) — Yale University Library officials have a $5,000 check made out to W.S. Merwin, awarded the Bollingen Prize in poetry, but they don't know where to send it.

A selection committee of three poets and critics cited Merwin's literary achievements of the past 25 years in making the award. The only hitch is that Merwin's publisher, the Atheneum Press, says it has a standing request from the Pulitzer Prize-winning poet not to disclose his mailing address in Hawaii.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal South's one-trump rebid was raised to three no-trump, but the final contract would have been the same if North had made a normal raise to two no-trump.

The prospects were not rosy when the spade king was led and the dummy appeared. South held up his spade ace until the second round and reviewed the situation.

Even if the club suit could produce four tricks, the total would be only eight. The problem was to find a ninth without letting West in to cash his remaining spades.

There was a subtle inference from the bidding and South spotted it. Why had not West overcalled in spades? Presumably because the rest of his hand was virtually worthless.

This made it highly likely that East held both the K-Q of diamonds, so at the third trick, South made the unusual play of leading a low diamond to dummy's seven.

East won with the ten and returned the heart queen, which was won with the king in the dummy. The diamond jack was played, and East was permitted to win with the queen. The heart jack was led to dummy's ace, leaving this position:

NORTH
♠65
♡95
◇2
♣K9

WEST
♠J108
♡—
◇—
♣J743

EAST
♠—
♡108
◇K3
♣652

SOUTH
♠7
♡—
◇A8
♣AQ108

Dummy's diamond was led, and the eight was finessed with confidence. West parted with a spade at this point, but was in a hopeless situation when the diamond ace was cashed.

To preserve his potential club trick, he gave up another spade, but that did him no good. South simply led his remaining spade, and the six in the dummy was established as his ninth trick.

NORTH
♠6532
♡AK95
◇J72
♣K9

WEST
♠KQJ108
♡32
◇95
♣J743

EAST
♠9
♡QJ1086
◇KQ103
♣652

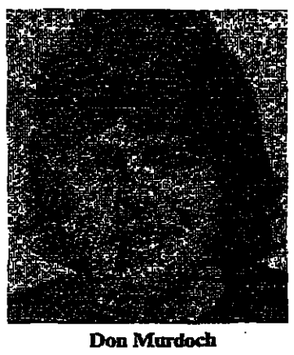
SOUTH (D)
♠A74
♡74
◇A864
♣AQ108

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	1♡	Pass
1N.T.	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade king.

Murdoch Back in the Groove, Blotting Out the Past



Don Murdoch

By Tony Kornheiser

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT) — After pleading guilty to possession of cocaine and being suspended for the first 40 games of this National Hockey League season, Don Murdoch is back, back in the New York groove; he has agreed in principle to a new contract and he saw action last night against the Colorado Rockies.

He figures that he did his penance and now he starts clean. So maybe it can't be life in the fast lane, but it doesn't have to be bumper-to-bumper either. He's 22 years old, playing on a glamorous team, for a glamorous boss in the most glamorous city, where temptation literally reaches out and tugs at your sleeve on midtown streets.

If the Rangers had wanted him to be a monk, they could have traded him to Nazareth. This is New York, eh?

"They don't expect me to stay in my house?" Murdoch asked. He couldn't believe anyone would want him to do that. You can lay low without playing dead. "That's not me. After you finish a game, you can't run and hide. At least I can't. I couldn't just be on display for a hockey game and then let them pack me in a crate."

He was searching for just the right words.

When he found them his face was the shape of the moon.

"I'm just gonna go on as if nothing happened," he said. "If I worry about it all the time, I won't have a good time."

John Ziegler, the president of the NHL, kept his end of the conversation as brief as possible. Murdoch would be treated no differently than any other hockey players. No, there were no special instructions to either Murdoch or the Rangers.

"There was no surveillance; there will be no surveillance," Ziegler said. "We are not a police organization."

Yet Ziegler insisted that had Murdoch been associating with "undesirables," the NHL would have known about it. The question of how it could be known without surveillance seemed to annoy Ziegler. "How our security operation works is our business," Ziegler said.

Murdoch is not paranoid. He does not think he wears a target.

"But I'll definitely watch myself," he said. "I'll still go out to the discos and the nice clubs and dance, but it won't be like it used to be. When I first got to New York I used to go out every night, because I was afraid that if I didn't, I'd miss something. You have a different idea of a good time when you're 19 and when you're 22. I can go out with the guys on the team and have a couple of drinks and have a good time; I don't have to get bombed to have a good time."

He insists he can handle himself this time around. He'll hang out, but he'll be careful where he puts his feet.

"I've grown up, eh?" he said.

But some who know him are not so sure. No one thinks of him as a big-time drug user; they point out that a big-time drug user wouldn't have attempted to cross the border into Canada with 4.8 grams of cocaine rolled up in a sock — that isn't just naivete, it's stupidity. But some of his teammates have questioned Murdoch's sense of self-discipline in the past, and they worry still that he lacks the maturity to lock the doors against the fast life. One man, who is close to the team, said recently: "Is he mature and repentant? Does he understand that his is a two-strike game and he has already got one? Probably not. He's a very nice kid, but his problem is he doesn't even know he has to get out of the way of temptation. He doesn't realize his own vulnerability."

It's an old story. The kid with the big-city talent and the small-town head who can do everything but cope. He gets some money in his pockets and some groupies on his arm and he gets so hip he thinks he's almost invisible. Then one day soon the roof caves in. The friends all bail out, and the kid's left holding the bag alone. The next thing he knows, he's on a train to Palookaville.

Write when you get work.

Isolated Stamping Ground

Cranbrook, British Columbia, was a town of 6,000 people when Murdoch was growing up. The main industry was pulp, and if you didn't get out you stayed for the duration. Murdoch's idea of a big city was 35,000. Three hundred miles away was Calgary. Six hundred miles away was Vancouver. Everything, it seemed, was hundreds of miles away.

"It was so small that marijuana was a big thing," Murdoch said. "Our idea of a good time was to get in the trucks, drive out to the frozen lakes with some six-packs and drink until we passed out."

It is a long way from Cranbrook to Manhattan, far longer than just miles. Murdoch got here when he was 19, and the first time he saw the place he just couldn't believe it. He was overwhelmed by the size and the scope.

"I told myself I was prepared for it, but there's no way you can prepare for New York," he said. But he had big-city talent, and he was an instant smash. Celebrity grew on him like moss. And he loved it. The limelight was his oxygen. He told the press that he fell in with bad company, but on reflection he knows he jumped as much as he fell.

"I could've said, 'No,' " he said.

He didn't. He was beginning to get the feeling that he had gone much too far much too fast, but before he could stop himself he was standing in the Toronto airport with cocaine rolled up in his sock. Now he just wants to start over.

"I just want to play hockey," he said.

Vague Alternatives

That's what he is — a hockey player. If he didn't play hockey, maybe he could take study to be an electrician, or open a restaurant. But those were such vague thoughts; he didn't really want to have to pursue them.

It almost killed him, sitting out those 40 games. He was staying in St. Catharines, Ontario, at the home of his agent, Frank Milne, and when he wasn't moody he seemed to be in a daze. He couldn't watch the hockey games on television, or listen to them on radio.

"We'd have the game on, and Donny couldn't take it," Milne said. "He'd just get in his car and drive off. Then the next day he'd get to the practice rink an hour early and try to sweat out all his frustrations. I know how hard he worked when he was away. I just hope he doesn't change. I don't want him to be a hermit, and I have enough faith in him to know that if he gets into a place where something's happening, he'll have enough common sense to get out."

Satisfying Return

DENVER, Jan. 11 (AP) — Playing last night in his first game since being suspended, Murdoch had one shot on goal as the Rangers defeated the Colorado Rockies, 5-3. But the shot was kicked out by Colorado goalie Michel Plasse.

Murdoch, who played on a line with center Phil Esposito and left wing Nick Fotiu, said after the game: "I'm excited to be back with the guys, particularly because we won. If we had lost there would have a lot more pressure on me."

Murdoch said that he was nervous during the warmups, but added: "The guys were great to me. They were behind me 100 percent . . . I made a mistake and I paid the penance. I hope people will look up to me now instead of down on me."



Associated Press

Jimmy Connors heads for the ball during his victory over Harold Solomon in the Grand Prix Masters tennis tournament.

Connors and McEnroe Win; Set Stage for Awaited Duel

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (UPI) — Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe scored straight-set victories in the opening round of the Grand Prix Masters tennis tournament last night to set the stage for their long-anticipated meeting.

Connors, feeling so good in his first match in a month that he did not want to stop playing when it was over, broke Harold Solomon's service six times in cruising to a 6-1, 6-2 victory.

McEnroe, fresh from winning the world doubles championship in London last week, beat Arthur Ashe, 6-3, 6-1.

The other first-round winners in this five-day round-robin competition were Eddie Dibbs and Brian Gottfried. Dibbs, already the recipient of a $300,000 bonus for his performance on the Grand Prix circuit in 1978, defeated Corrado Barazzutti, 6-4, 6-4. Gottfried beat Raul Ramirez, 6-4, 6-1.

Connors, who lost only three of 64 matches all last year, broke Solomon's service six consecutive times and, at one stage, won six games in a row.

"When I started off I was a little nervous since I hadn't played a match since Dec. 9," he said. "But after the first 4 games I got over that and I was hitting my shots. When it was time to finish I didn't want to stop. I wanted to play more."

Connors, 26, has met the 19-year-old McEnroe four times, with Connors winning all four matches. But three of those contests came before McEnroe turned pro. Since last June, McEnroe has catapulted into fourth place in the ATP world rankings.

Asked if he was concerned about this latest challenge, Connors retorted: "That's not my job. He's got to play me. He's the junior." Asked later if he considered McEnroe one of the heavyweights of tennis, Connors replied: "I'm sure he's one of them, but there's a lot of time left for him to prove himself and for me to continue to prove myself."

Markeev Is Right at Home in Snowy Alps

By Samuel Abt

CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland, Jan. 11 (IHT) — The weather was turning bitterly cold as an overnight storm began to drop more than a foot of snow here last night, which pleased Vladimir Markeev because it reminded him of home, in his case, Siberia.

"Snow, cold, ice, I like those conditions," said Markeev, the star downhill skier of the Soviet team on the World Cup circuit. "We train on runs like that in the Caucasus and Carpathians. The weather is so severe there that the World Cup is easier on us than the training."

If so, he should be right at home in the downhill scheduled here Saturday. As the surrounding Alps disappeared in fog and snow, the training runs today were canceled. But the race itself seems not to be in danger.

The 21-year-old Markeev came to notice by finishing ninth in the downhill at the world championships last year in West Germany. Until then he had not done better than 21st in three seasons of World Cup competition.

Then he startled a news conference by announcing that his goal was to win at least the bronze medal in the 1980 Olympic Games at Lake Placid, N.Y. The Russian is coming, he warned. "As it's been described to me," he said, "the course there should suit me well."

This season, Markeev has continued to improve. He finished third in the downhill at Schladming, Austria, and sixth at Val Gardena, Italy, to rank eighth on the circuit just now. His success appears to have brought a little more caution to his predictions. During an interview in which he spoke Russian that was translated into French, he was amused by his own brashness.

"Did I really say I hoped to win a medal at Lake Placid?" he asked, rolling his eyes at the thought. "What I meant was that I hoped to do well."

"Everybody on the team hopes to win a medal at Lake Placid," said the Russian team's coach, Leonid Tiaghtchev, with a laugh.

None of the Russians have yet competed in the United States during the annual visits there of the World Cup racers, a fact that the coach explained, in German this time, had nothing to do with politics. "It is a matter of points," he said. "When the tour goes to North America, we prefer to stay in Europe and compete in races where our skiers can gain points."

The International Skiing Federation points determine a racer's starting position and thus his chances of doing well before the snow is worn.

Unprepared for North America

Markeev was even blunter in explaining his own reason for skipping the North American races. "I wasn't ready last season," he said. "I don't know if I'll be ready this season."

He is a well-built skier, close to 6 feet tall, with big hands and a confident grace. Like most of the World Cup skiers, he dresses in jeans and skiing sweaters and wears his hair modishly brush-blown. He is enrolled, he said, at the university in his home town of Kemerovo, where his father is a machinist in a truck factory.

At school he participates in a year-round program of sports. "All sports," his coach said, "hockey, swimming, athletics, ski training."

Markeev said that he did not begin to ski until he was 10 years old, although most children in his part of Siberia begin at 6. "I preferred to play hockey when I was younger," he said.

Aunli Captures 30-Kilometer Race

CASTELROTTO, Italy, Jan. 11 (AP) — Ove Aunli of Norway staged a late charge today to win a 30-kilometer individual cross-country ski race in the Italian Dolomites and take the lead in the World Cup standings.

Aunli, 22, who also won the season's opening World Cup race at Telemark, Wis., was clocked in 1 hour, 41 minutes, 40.3 seconds in a heavy snowfall. He finished ahead of Sweden's Sven Ake Lundbaeck. France's Jean Paul Pierrat was third.

With the victory, Aunli climbed to the top of the standings with 52 points, ahead of Lundbaeck, who has 42 points.

Aunli, the Norwegian hope for the Olympic Nordic events at Lake Placid next year, began slowly and appeared to have little chance of winning, trudging along in fourth place, more than two minutes behind Lundbaeck. But he began closing the gap at the halfway mark, then overtook Lundbaeck in the final 10 kilometers.

The only two Americans in the race, both from Squaw Valley, Calif., fared poorly. Stan Dunklee was 21st in 1:47:44.4 and Tim Caldwell was 38th in 1:51.03.9.

30-Kilometer Race

1. Ove Aunli, Norway, 1:41:40.3.
2. Sven Ake Lundbaeck, Sweden, 1:42:17.6
3. Jean Paul Pierrat, France, 1:42:29.6.
4. Oddvar Brax, Norway, 1:42:47.3.
5. Peter Aaland, Norway, 1:42:52.8.
6. Erik Eriksson, Norway, 1:43:17.9
7. Maurilio De Zolt, Italy, 1:44:25.7.
8. Franz Renggli, Switzerland, 1:44:44.9.
9. Tno Wassberg, Sweden, 1:45:09.6.
10. Georg Zipfel, West Germany, 1:45:12.3.1

Cross-Country Standings

1. Ove Aunli, Norway, 52 points
2. Sven Ake Lundbaeck, Sweden, 42
3. Maurilio de Zolt, Italy, 36
4. Erik Eriksson, Norway, 34
5. Thomas Wassberg, Sweden, 29
5. Jean Paul Pierrat, France, 29
7. Beliajev, Soviet Union, 26.

Murphy and Coody Lead PGA Opener

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Jan. 11 (UPI) — Bob Murphy and Charles Coody, both surprised at how well they played, shot 7-under-par 65s yesterday to share the first-round lead in the Bob Hope Desert Golf Classic, the opening event of the 1979 PGA tour.

Murphy shot 33-32 at Indian Wells, while Coody was 32-33—65 at La Quinta. But they led by only a shot over John Mahaffey, who had a 32-34 at Tamarisk, the toughest of the four courses used in the 90-hole tournament.

Art Wall, one of the last players off the tee, who started and finished without a gallery, checked in with 33-34 at Indian Wells to trail by only two shots.

Three shots off the lead were Billy Casper, Randy Erskine, Rod Funseth and J.C. Snead, while Wally Armstrong, Bobby Wadkins, Leonard Thompson, Keith Fergus and Tom Purtzer were another shot back at 69.

The U.S. Open champion, Andy North, was in a big group at 1-under-par 71, which included Lee Trevino, Jack Nicklaus, Jerry Pate and Gil Morgan.

Defending champion Bill Rogers, who played in a foursome that included former president Gerald Ford and Hope, struggled to a 70, but said he could not remember a day when he enjoyed himself more.

Arnold Palmer, a five-time Hope winner, shot a 72. He has not won a tournament on the U.S. tour since he took the 1973 Hope.

Murphy had seven birdies and no bogeys, while Coody, the former Masters champion who missed the top 60 list last year for the first time since 1964, had eight birdies and one bogey.

"I'm surprised at the way I played," Murphy said. "Maybe I'm finally getting used to my glasses. I had a lot of trouble last year, but after the way I played in this round, I have a lot of confidence that 1979 might be a good year for me."

Murphy finished 34th on the money list last year with $73,598. It was his best showing in three years.

Coody's iron game was not as good as Murphy's. He made a 40-footer on the 15th hole for his longest birdie putt of the round, had another from 20 feet and two from 15 feet.

"No one is more surprised than I am in shooting a 65," Coody said. "I've only practiced twice since November, but played each of the courses here once before today."

The Hope is one of 22 tournaments this year carrying a purse of $300,000 or more, making it the richest season in PGA history. Six events follow on the West Coast swing before the tour moves to Florida next month.

Fairbanks Sues Patriots For Right to Colorado Job

BOULDER, Colo., Jan.11 (AP) — Chuck Fairbanks and the University of Colorado yesterday filed suit in U.S. District Court, asking that Fairbanks be allowed to terminate his coaching contract with the New England Patriots of the National Football League.

The suit also sought injunctions to prohibit the Patriots from interfering with Fairbanks' pursuit of the job of head football coach at Colorado.

The action was filed by attorneys representing Fairbanks and the university's Board of Regents and named the New England Patriots Football Club as defendant.

Judge Richard Dana set Jan. 18 for a hearing on the request for a temporary restraining order and temporary and permanent injunctions.

The Patriots earlier secured a temporary restraining order from a U.S. District Court judge in Boston in an attempt to prevent Fairbanks from signing with Colorado.

Misunderstanding Cited

The suit filed here yesterday contended that Fairbanks, at the time he signed with the Patriots, understood that he would not be bound by that contract if he returned to a non-competing level of football.

It stated that Fairbanks now has a strong desire to work at the college level and, if allowed to do so, would in no way compete with the Patriots or any other professional football team.

The suit also contended that the Patriots broke their contract when they suspended Fairbanks before New England's final game of the regular season with the Miami Dolphins.

It stated that the suspension, announced by Patriots' owner William Sullivan after Fairbanks told him of his interest in taking the Colorado job, held Fairbanks up to public scorn and ridicule.

Money Raiser For Lake Placid Games Is Fired

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Jan. 11 (AP) — One of the most powerful and controversial members of the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee, Jack Wilkins, yesterday was fired as chief fund-raiser for the 1980 Winter Olympics.

The action was taken by the committee's new general manager, Petr Spurney, an outside professional hired to deal with the financial and management problems afflicting preparations for the Olympics.

Wilkins, 56, a prosperous local real estate and insurance man, has been involved in virtually every major controversy surrounding the Games, and has come under criticism for possible conflicts of interest between his business dealings and his Olympic role.

His dismissal is a dramatic assertion of control by Spurney and clears the way for Spurney to bring in his own choice to head the committee's drive to raise funds, which are projected to fall at least $9 million short of the $50 million needed for administrative expenses.

O'Brien Quits Rangers After Serving 5 Years

DALLAS, Jan. 11 (AP) — Danny O'Brien has announced his resignation as general manager of the Texas Rangers after serving for five years.

He did not give a reason for his decision other then to say that his role with the team had diminished in recent years. He refused to criticize the Rangers' management, although he had at times been critical of the wild wheeling and dealing by Brad Corbett, the majority owner.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	27	13	.675	—
Philadelphia	24	13	.649	1½
New Jersey	19	19	.500	7
New York	20	22	.476	8
Boston	13	25	.342	13

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	25	16	.610	—
Houston	22	17	.564	2
Atlanta	21	21	.500	4½
Cleveland	17	22	.436	7
New Orleans	13	30	.302	13
Detroit	12	28	.300	12½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	23	16	.590	—
Denver	21	20	.512	3
Chicago	17	24	.415	7
Milwaukee	18	27	.400	8
Indiana	15	26	.366	9

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	25	14	.641	—
Phoenix	26	16	.619	½
Los Angeles	26	16	.619	½
Golden State	22	19	.537	4
Portland	19	18	.514	5
San Diego	20	23	.465	7

Wednesday's Results

Los Angeles 99, Boston 89
Chicago 120, New Jersey 116
Philadelphia 123, New Orleans 112
Atlanta 117, Milwaukee 113, ot
Seattle 118, Indiana 98

Sosa Signed by Expos

MONTREAL, Jan. 11 (AP) — Pitcher Elias Sosa, a free agent, has been signed to a five-year contract by the Montreal Expos. John McHale, president and general manager of the National League club, announced.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
NY Islanders	27	5	8	62	194	107
NY Rangers	24	13	4	52	173	136
Philadelphia	22	14	6	50	140	122
Atlanta	22	16	4	48	170	149

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	14	17	8	36	123	144
Vancouver	15	24	3	33	130	164
Colorado	10	27	6	26	123	174
St. Louis	8	29	6	22	123	198

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	28	9	5	61	168	105
Pittsburgh	16	17	8	40	145	143
Los Angeles	17	19	6	40	149	148
Detroit	8	22	12	28	126	153
Washington	10	24	7	27	127	185

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	27	6	7	61	175	123
Buffalo	16	14	10	42	133	129
Toronto	17	19	7	41	138	140
Minnesota	14	20	5	33	120	137

Wednesday's Results

N.Y. Islanders 5, Detroit 5
Pittsburgh 3, Montreal 2
Chicago 3, Los Angeles 0
Minnesota 2, Toronto 2
N.Y. Rangers 5, Colorado 3

College Basketball

East

Dartmouth 73, Amherst 51
Fordham 97, Merrimack 53
LaSalle 90, W. Kentucky 66
LeMoyne 64, St. Michael's 63
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Observer

Can You Top This? The Capping Crisis

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — It is a beautiful day except for the sink's being stopped up, and that is no reason for despair. Through beautifully crisp air, I stroll to a nearby bazaar packed with a splendid assortment of acids, both liquid and solid, created by the miracle of chemistry for the specific purpose of dissolving annoying sink clogs.



Baker

My choice is a new liquid variety in a plastic bottle. Literature on the bottle says it is powerful juice. It makes the day even more beautiful to contemplate the havoc this fierce liquid will create in that reprehensible mass of sink greases and wadded garbage. After a taste of this treatment, the sink will think twice before it clogs itself again.

At home, over the offending sink, I twist the container's cap. A bit of the beauty seeps out of the day. The cap does not come off.

Instantly I realize that I am up against a "safety cap," a recent invention designed to make it impossible for toddlers to open jugs and bottles and gorge their contents. I withdraw and give myself a pep talk. A crisis is coming on. I can sense the looming of a crisis as infallibly as Richard Nixon. It almost invariably begins nowadays with the problem of opening things.

Approaching the bottled acid, I grip the cap, press down — there's the trick to conquering the "safety cap": pressing down before turning — and unscrew. The cap does not unscrew. It is becoming a bleak day. I repeat the operation.

It is not the first time these insolent "safety caps" have refused to bend to my will. Once there was a bottle of aspirin — but let us not go into that, not with this foul sink about to prevail over its master. Strong measures are called for; to wit, pliers.

Pliers are found after a grim hunt. Their jaws are spread over the "safety cap," but not widely enough. These pliers are too narrow to do the job. What is needed is a wrench. Through a day of thickening bile, I prowl in search of hardware, buy a wrench, return with it to the sink.

Before it can do its brutal work, of course, it must be removed from its container. Its container is a piece of tough, molded plastic welded indissolubly, though improbably, to a piece of cardboard backing. I have heard of people who know how to remove things from this diabolically impenetrable plastic molding. They are the same people who know how to get nuclear secrets out of the Soviet Union, and I do not have time to locate them.

Over the years, I have tried attacking plastic moldings with ice picks, hatchets and flaming torches. Once I set the curtains on fire trying to open a small molded-plastic-on-cardboard package containing four picture hangers. I am wiser now. Taking the packaged wrench to First Avenue, I place it in the path of an oncoming bus. The plastic buckles sufficiently to allow penetration with the aid of a tire iron.

With my powerful wrench free at last, I approach the "safety cap." The cap is absolutely quiet, conserving all its strength, no doubt, for the struggle ahead. Wrench jaws are ruthlessly applied to the cap. The rending of plastic threads is heartwarmingly loud.

But what is this? Though the cap turns, and turns, and turns, it does not come off. Some backup interior-locking process has gone into operation with the collapse of the "safety cap's" first line of defense. Its inventor was clearly determined that no toddler clever enough to go to the hardware store, buy a wrench and place it under bus wheels to get at it was ever going to get a swig of sink-cleaning acid, for all his childish ingenuity.

I would take a drink myself just now, such is the poison that suffuses the day. Instead, the container is laid on its side and stabbed murderously with a long screwdriver until the fierce sink-scourging liquid runs free at last.

It makes fast work of the sink clog and an expensive pair of shoes. There are no budding young inventors toddling about on the floor to lap up the overflow, unfortunately, so it makes fast work of the kitchen linoleum, too.

The Fountain of Couth

By Dorothy Gilliam

VERGEZE, France (WP) — A couple of years ago, Perrier water's tingly natural bubbles bounced on the tongues of only a few American bon vivants wealthy enough to pay $1 for that summer-green, bowling-pin shaped bottle.

But U.S. sales have mushroomed — from 2½ million to 100 million bottles last year — and Perrier hopes the figure will triple in 1979. A $75-million plant is being built here to supply the U.S. market, and operations begin this month.

Schweppes USA Ltd., a subsidiary of the English Schweppes, recently became the first soft-drink company to put out a competitor — a processed water with artifical carbonation called "Schweppervescence."

But no competitor has the snob appeal of being bottled in prestigious Southern France. And Perrier alone has blitzed the tube in the United States with Orson Welles proclaiming in gravelly voice the "miracle" of Perrier. Welles' gushes, in precise actor's diction, rival the chorus of gases and gurgles in the background: "In the south of France, near the village of Vergeze, stand gates which guard a single spring. . .blessed with waters of unusual purity and clarity. . ."

Single Spring

To see what all the furor was, we came to the source in this tiny township to view "the single spring" where the Perrier folks say the water "has been bubbling up from an underground volcanic spring at the rate of 21,000 gallons per hour for 2,000 years."

The one-hour flight from Paris to Montpellier, the nearest airfield, was taken with Fred Zimmer, the enthusiastic board chairman of Perrier's U.S. subsidiary, Great Waters of France Inc. At 20,000 feet, Zimmer admitted that Perrier's statement that the water "is bottled directly from nature" is not quite literally the case.

The water does indeed bubble up from deep below the ground surface, but in order to control the consistency of the carbon dioxide, the gas and water are separated, brought up from the earth in different pipes at separate points, then the gases are reinjected in the bottling plant.

"Fifteen, 20 years ago, sometimes there was not enough gas, sometimes too much. We take part of the gas from one place, separate water from the gas and put them back together in the same bottle. It is all naturally carbonated water, but you have to be very careful with the spring," Zimmer explained.

Cracked Marls

The visitor is taken first to the plant to see the bottling of the water. Sand from the company's own mines goes in one side of the plant to make bottles that bake at 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit and fly down red hot from furnaces. The water is piped into bottles, capped, labeled and emerges on the plant's other end.

But where is the spring, rising "through porous limestone and cracked marls?"

The spring must await a visit to the laboratory where, with an array of sophisticated equipment, George Perras, quality and product-control supervisor, oversees a staff that twice daily performs chemical analyses on the spring and bottled water.

The Source

"We have never found any bacteria, or any variation or any pesticides," he said. Why is the gas taken out and put back in the water?

"If we transport water and gas together in the same pipe, it will not work. We've been doing it this way for 36 or 37 years."

Then finally, the source.

Four officials marched a visitor to their Peugeot for a brief ride to the site. An imposing mansion on beautifully landscaped grounds, it was the home of Sir St. John Harmsworth, who purchased the spring in 1903 with the money he made from selling his stock in the family business — the London Daily Mail. The parade continued up a terraced walk to a white gazebo. Inside the gazebo was a protruding pipe.

"This is the source," said Louis Foursans, somber in a gray suit. He is in charge of the entire Perrier operation except bottling. There was a pixieish expression on his middle-aged face.

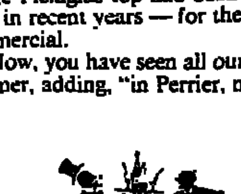
"There is no spill. We don't want that because of possible bacteria," he explained.

Not Worried

Fifty yards away, beneath a birdbath-sized fountain covered by a Plexiglas half-sphere, fizzed lightly mineralized water with pure, natural carbonation. This place, Les Bouillens, as the local villagers call the spring, is the only view of gurgling waters.

The Plexiglas top had been removed only once in recent years — for the Orson Welles commercial.

"Now, you have seen all our secrets," said Zimmer, adding, "in Perrier, nothing is added, nothing is dropped, nothing is treated. We can withstand investigation, so if anyone wants to investigate what we do. . . we're not worried."



When Gustave Leven, chairman of Source Perrier, began looking at the U.S. market a few years ago, most market reps weren't interested. But the 64-year-old Frenchman persisted and two years ago hired marketing whiz Bruce Nevins (who put Levi's on the international map) to head his operation.

Nevins has tried to convince U.S. supermarket shoppers that it is better to reach for Perrier than Pepsi or Coke. He hired salesmen from the soft-drink industry, tripled the million-dollar advertising budget, lowered the U.S. price of a 23-ounce bottle to an average 69 cents, and emphasized the drink's health properties.

By 1981, the French hope to capture 1 percent of the U.S. soft-drink market.

But the U.S. soft-drink people remain unconvinced that the "natural craze" will drive Americans to forsake Pepsi for Perrier. One executive doubted whether "the American palate is trained" to carbonated spring water.

Though Perrier's natural carbonation puts it in a special class, bottled water of all kinds is big business today. Aficionados rank imported still waters like French Evian, Italian Fiuggi and Belgian Spa quite high. One blind tasting of sparkling waters conducted by Savor magazine placed Perrier third, after a little-known Swedish water called Ramiosa and the German Apollinaris.

Health Mania

The American health mania has driven the number of U.S. water bottlers up to 700, but 70 percent of the water sold in the United States is actually tap water that has been treated to remove bacteria, pollutants and traces of harmful metals, according to Fred Jones, director of the American Bottled Water Association.

Officials here are fond of saying that since 218 B.C., when Hannibal rested his troops in this small township, the water has slaked the thirsts, treated the ills and lifted the spirits of more than 85 generations.

Emperor Napoleon III supposedly ordered that the spring waters be bottled "for the good of France" in 1863, and the French government has kept close watch on the spring ever since. The government makes surprise visits to the plants to assure quality control and keeps mineral waters to very tight standards.

Contrary to U.S. notions that Perrier is a household word in France, a non-gaseous water called Contrexeville (also owned by Perrier) is the biggest seller in France. Perrier is second.

When does the source run dry, Zimmer was asked. "The source can't run dry — oh, perhaps with 10 billion or 20 billion bottles we should have some problems. But the well is so big. . . we don't even know how big."

Gallic overstatement? Perhaps. But one thing is certain. The French are still cashing in on the cachet.

PEOPLE: *Another Korchnoi Loss: His Soviet Citizenship*

Chess grand master **Viktor Korchnoi** has been stripped of his Soviet citizenship two years after he sought political asylum in Holland. The Soviet Embassy in Bern said Korchnoi, who lives at Wohlen in northern Switzerland, had been told of the decision late last month. A spokesman said the Supreme Soviet decided in December to deprive the 47-year-old chess player of his citizenship because he had not made use of it for at least two years. Korchnoi, beaten 6-5 by world champion **Anatoly Karpov** in a world title match in the Philippines last year, was not available for comment, but a spokesman for the Swiss Chess Federation, which has adopted Korchnoi since his defection, said Korchnoi was hoping that his wife **Bela**, 47, and 19-year-old son **Igor** would be allowed to leave the Soviet Union and join him. The Soviet Embassy said it was likely that Korchnoi's family would be allowed to join him, but said it had no information on when or where. Mrs. Korchnoi and her son have been refused exit visas by Soviet authorities twice since Korchnoi defected.

* * *



Queen Noor: Best or worst?

The day after Hollywood designer **Richard Blackwell** made her No. 6 on his list of worst-dressed women, Jordan's **Queen Noor** was named to top the International List of Best-Dressed Women. Others on the list: **Mrs. Timothee N'Guetta Ahoua**, wife of the Ivory Coast ambassador to the United States; actress-photographer **Candice Bergen**; **Olive Behrendt**, head of the Los Angeles Music Center; **Mrs. Gordon Getty** of San Francisco and the oil family; **Mrs. Reinaldo Herrera Jr.** of Caracas; the **Countess of Iveagh**, wife of Benjamin Guiness of the brewery family; **Mrs. Irving Lazar** of Beverly Hills, wife of the lawyer and artists' representative; **Paloma Picasso Lopez Sanchez**, daughter of the artist; entertainer **Diana Ross**; **Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer** of New York and Palm Beach; and **Sra. Antonio Mayrank Veiga** of Brazil and Paris. Women who have appeared on the list frequently enough to be named to the Hall of Fame were: **Mme. Francois Catroux** of Paris; **Pilar Echevarria** of Bogota; actress **Alexis Smith**; **Barone Thierry van Zuylen**, a Boston-born resident of Paris; **Mme. Edouard de Lobkowicz** (also titled Princess Francoise de Bourbon de Parme); **Sra. Manuel Macado de Macedo**, a Portuguese living in Paris. . . Originally the best-dressed list was confined to women, but in recent years it was decided that men deserved some sort of sartorial status too. The men for 1978: Britain's **Prince Charles**; **Earl Blackwell** of New York, author and celebrity chronicler; New York Gov. **Hugh Carey**; **Vitas Gerulaitis** of tennis; Sir **John Gielgud**, the actor; **Reinaldo Herrera Jr.**; **Thadee Klossowski**, the Count de Rolls, of Paris; **David Mahoney**, head of Norton Simon; **Dan Rather** of CBS; President **Anwar Sadat** of Egypt; **Jay Spectre**, interior designer; and actor **John Travolta**. Elected to the Hall of Fame among the men were **O.J. Simpson**; **Jeffrey Butler**, magazine publisher; **Daniel Zarem**, mensweer retailer; and **Kim d'Estainville**, interior designer. And a special citation was voted to **Fred Astaire**, an all-time best-dresser who's had the strongest influence on masculine elegance of the 20th century.

* * *

Mum was the word when **Margaret Trudeau**, estranged wife of Prime Minister **Pierre Trudeau**, entered the hospital in Ottawa. It turned out to be only a tonsillectomy. Ottawa General Hospital spokesman Lucette Charboneau said Mrs. Trudeau, 30, "is recuperating well" after Tuesday's operation and was expected to stay in hospital at least a few more days.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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